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THE CAMPAIGN IN THE CAROLINAS.

ALL is uncertain, just now, about the exact location of the bold soldier, SHERMAN. General LEE has explicitly requested the Confederate newspapers not to publish what they may learn of the progress of SHERMAN. Even without that prohibition, it is doubtful whether we should hear anything very definite of his course. Not long ago, the Richmond *Whig* exposed very well the condition of Richmond ignorance on this subject by confessing it was not informed "with even approximate accuracy of the military situation in South Carolina. All that we know is, that General SHERMAN is prosecuting another movement, characterized by much more than his ordinary vigor and far more than his usual celerity." It elaborately shows, however, that SHERMAN will first sweep along all the great railway lines of the Confederacy, destroy them, and then, secondly, force the evacuation of Richmond. The Richmond *Examiner* more satirically says:

"The War Department appears to be in complete ignorance of what has happened in South Carolina, except from what bits of information have been picked up on the street."

General BEAUREGARD, when last heard from, was already beyond Winnsboro', which is thirty-eight miles from Columbia, on the road to Charlotte. It is not likely that he will make a stand this side of Charlotte. As for SHERMAN, the enemy, on the 19th, reported him as having arrived near Winnsboro', and as still marching on that place with a view to Charlotte or Raleigh. In direct lines, Charlotte is about one hundred miles north of Columbia. Salisbury, where is established the Rebel penitentiary, is forty miles north of Charlotte. Across the country, due east, Raleigh is one hundred miles from Salisbury. The enemy's papers, with far more than their usual accuracy, estimate SHERMAN'S forces at fifty-five thousand men. They also state that he enforces strict discipline, and punishes with the utmost severity any of the troops who are guilty of outrages upon citizens. We doubt, however, if any instances of outrage occur.

All of the recent news about SHERMAN comes from Charlotte, and principally relates to affairs at Columbia. The Richmond *Enquirer* of February 25 gives currency to a rumor that General SHERMAN is rushing like an avalanche through South Carolina, and has captured one hundred thousand bales of cotton at Columbia. The last story, at least, is absurd, as the cotton would, undoubtedly, have been burned. It is stated, with more possibility, that there are 100,000 bales of cotton (a good, round number, probably not specifically counted,) at Augusta, collected from various parts of Georgia and South Carolina. And D. H. HILL'S special order, with regard to burning cotton, shows that a large amount of that staple must have been accumulated there. Some deserters

arriving at Charleston assert that Augusta has been already flanked, carried, and occupied by SHERMAN.

The Charlotte papers at first reported that our troops occupied Columbia only after a heavy skirmish, and that subsequent skirmishes occurred in which we were "whipped;" but these rumors turned out to be utterly false. There was no fighting of consequence done on either side. The story that a few of the women and children in Columbia were killed is also contradicted decidedly by the Charlotte papers. The same interesting journals mention a little act of gallantry which should become memorable:

"During the retreat from Columbia a train of cars, filled with ladies, broke down, exposing them to the danger of capture by the Yankees. General WADE HAMPTON, when apprised of the accident, threw himself, with his cavalry, in position to defend them "with the life of every man of his command." The ladies were the employés of the Treasury Department, who worked on the Confederate currency; and if the gallantry with which HAMPTON "threw himself" does not "fire the South Carolina heart" to resist SHERMAN,—what will?

The Charlotte papers say that a conflagration occurred in the western portion of Columbia, occasioned, it is supposed, by the cotton ignited in the streets. It is reported that the fire extended from Main street to the Charlotte dépôt—nearly three-fourths of a mile. The information is positive as to the occurrence of the fire; but doubt is entertained as to its magnitude. From Charleston a report comes that our forces there have received the official intelligence of the burning of Columbia, S. C., on the 24th ultimo. It is alleged that, after the town had been taken possession of by SLOCUM'S corps, some of our troops were fired on from the houses and seventeen men killed, on account of which General SHERMAN ordered the town to be burned, which order was carried out to the letter. In Charlotte, we are interested to hear, "the alarm has subsided." Colonel HOKE commands the post. The latest intelligence from Charlotte says that the news from Columbia corroborates the kind treatment of the inhabitants. The Ursuline Convent was protected by a guard. No public property was allowed to be burned in the city. SHERMAN'S headquarters were at NICKERSON'S Hotel. The weather is bad and the roads heavy, interfering with rapid military movements.

Matters at Charleston are quiet, as the occupation and care of the city was all the duty assigned to GILMORE. The latter reports, after fuller investigation of our captures at Charleston, that we have taken over four hundred and fifty pieces of ordnance. The lot includes eight and ten-inch columbiads, a great many thirty-two and forty-two-pounder rifles, some seven-inch Brooks rifles, and many pieces of foreign make. We also captured eight locomotives and a great number of passenger and platform cars, all in good condition. Deserters report that the last of HARDEE'S army was to have crossed the Santee River on the 25th, bound for Charlotte, N. C., and that it was feared that SHERMAN had already intercepted their march. It is reported on similar authority that the last of HOOD'S army, twelve thousand strong, passed through Augusta on the 19th, on the way to BEAUREGARD. Georgetown has been evacuated by the enemy, and is now in our possession. Deserters are constantly coming in at Charleston. We have over four hundred already.

Light must soon break through the cloud which now envelopes the march of SHERMAN. The enemy

has been straining every nerve during the month of February to accomplish his overthrow. His armies now seem to have gathered together, and, on the 24th, General J. E. JOHNSTON assumed command of the army in SHERMAN'S front, lately commanded by General BEAUREGARD.

THE FALL OF WILMINGTON.

The fall of Wilmington, which it was very easy to foreshadow in our last summary of affairs, has now been consummated. After the failure, on account of the unfavorable weather, of the two movements up the seacoast, designed to turn the left of the Rebel entrenchments running across the peninsula from Masonboro' Inlet to Fort Anderson, on the west bank of the river, operations were inaugurated on both banks. The Navy attack on Fort Anderson has already been described. We will give some fuller details of the Army movement. On the 16th, CASEMENT'S brigade of Cox's division was thrown across the river to Smithville, as we have explained, and was followed by the brigades of HENDERSON and STEEL of the same division, and by MOORE'S brigade of COUCH'S division. Next morning, the 17th, they started up the Wilmington Road, along Cape Fear River, through the dense pine forests. About three miles out from Smithville, the enemy's pickets were encountered, and were soon driven back towards the fort. After a march of about nine miles, the column halted a mile and a half from the fort, and got into good position. General COX commanded the whole column, and General CASEMENT the division.

Early on the 18th, the troops moved out again, MOORE'S brigade in advance, and the Sixty-fifth Indiana skirmished up to the rifle-pits immediately surrounding Fort Anderson. The main body threw up entrenchments in the edge of a wood, between which and the fort the enemy's artillery had full play over the cleared space. The enemy opened heavily with artillery from the fort, and continued his fire through the day. The skirmishing and cannonading caused some loss, but less than had been expected. It now only remained to prevent, if possible, the retreat of the enemy. We were pressing closely on his right flank, and, towards evening of the 18th, a column about 5,000 strong was moved by COX around the enemy's right, with the intention of gaining the rear of the fort, and so preventing any escape. But his line of rifle-pits on the west side of the river was about two miles long, and completely filled up the space between the river, on which Fort Anderson lay, and a series of impassable swamps and ponds, of which the principal was Orton Pond, covering the enemy's right. To march around to his rear involved a distance of about fifteen miles, and to this the night of the 18th was devoted.

Meanwhile, the fleet, headed by the *Montauk*, had been heavily bombarding Fort Anderson, as has been before described. AMES'S division of the Twenty-fourth corps had been crossed to Smithville, to support COX, and PAINE'S colored division of the Twenty-fifth kept close up to the rifle-pits of the enemy on the peninsula. But, on the morning of the 19th, the skirmishers of MOORE'S brigade, pressing forward again, found that the enemy had retreated during the night. The fort was quickly approached and entered from all sides. It and its neighboring works were found to be of immense strength, and in a position rendered almost inaccessible by swamps. It could have been held by a very small force until supplies were exhausted. But, in truth, the flanking movement, by turning the enemy's position, had forced the fall of the

fort. Probably, also, it was only the preliminary of the general movement for the evacuation of Wilmington, now rendered imperative by the co-operative marches of SHERMAN and of his skillful lieutenant, SCHOFIELD. Ten uninjured heavy guns, over fifty prisoners, and a large amount of ammunition and ordnance stores fell into our hands. The enemy had carried off his light artillery. The prisoners said our "bogus Monitor," to which allusion was made last week, was a failure. An electric battery was found in the fort, its wires connecting with torpedoes in the river. But the latter had not been exploded. Our casualties in both Army and Navy were very slight, being less than one hundred during the entire movement.

The evacuation of Fort Anderson was followed by an immediate advance of our lines. The Navy pushed up the river, TERRY advanced on the peninsula, and the flanking column of COX, which had unfortunately arrived too late to cut off the enemy's retreat, being joined by MOORE, pushed directly towards Wilmington. Of course, the enemy had abandoned his whole line. The fleet was preceded by a line of about thirty yawls, connected by drag ropes, which took up all the torpedoes. Admiral PORTER followed up, and soon came in view of a long line of piles planted across the river, which was apparently commanded by a high shore battery on the east side. The *Montauk* grounded in moving up to attack this fort, and could not get across the shoals without lightening, which was a work of some labor; but our fleet was not to be long delayed. Admiral PORTER's report explains all his operations from Fort Anderson northward. After sounding and buoying out the middle ground at Big Island, he succeeded in getting the gunboats over, and opened fire on Fort Strong, the work commanding the principal obstructions, where the Rebels had also sunk a barge steamer, the *Northeastern*. Our fire soon drove the enemy away from the fort. Now and then, he would fire a shot, one of which struck the *Sassacus* below water-mark and set her leaking badly. She was struck once or twice more, but met with no loss in men. On the night of the 20th, the enemy sent down two hundred floating torpedoes; but PORTER had a strong force of picket boats out, and the torpedoes were sunk with musketry. One got in the wheel of the *Osceola*, and blew her wheelhouse to pieces, and knocked down her bulkhead inboard, but there was no damage to the hull. Some of the vessels picked up the torpedoes with their torpedo nets. The next morning, the Admiral spread two fishing nets across the river. On the evening of the 21st, General AMES with his division had moved within a short distance of the fort, and had had a sharp encounter with the Rebels. On hearing the musketry and seeing where our troops were, PORTER opened a rapid fire on the fort and all along the enemy's line. The fort responded with three or four shots, but was soon silenced.

While the Navy passed up the river, the troops advanced on either bank. COX moved up during the 19th, on the west side, to Town Creek, where the last line of the enemy was, connected with Fort Strong, (or St. Philip) as the preceding line had been with Fort Anderson. TERRY, on the east side, pushed forward on the same day, three miles beyond HOKE's old line. The same night AMES's division rejoined him, crossing on boats and pontoons to the east side of the river. The next line of the enemy was strongly entrenched four miles below Wilmington, nearly parallel to the other, and at right angles to the river. Their works on the west side were behind Town Creek, a deep but narrow stream running from the adjoining swamp, and well protected by a morass in front. Fort St. Philip, on the east side, was the terminus of similar rifle-pits.

On the 20th, TERRY moved PAINE's colored division out in advance, supported by ABBOTT's brigade on the right and AMES's division on the left. A sharp skirmish occurred, in which our loss was ten killed and forty-five wounded in PAINE's division, and two wounded in AMES's. The enemy's force was driven inside his works, and our own was pushed up to them. Simultaneously, COX, on the right bank, performed a handsome manœuvre. The only approach to the works in his front was by a long causeway through the swamp, commanded by artillery and well-manned. Leaving HENDERSON's brigade to demonstrate on this road, COX crossed Town Creek with CASEMENT'S, REILLY'S (STERL commanding) and

MOORE's, below the enemy's line on a single old scow which he found there. The three brigades then waded waist-deep through the thick swamp for half a mile, and came out upon the telegraph road, and an old public road leading to Wilmington. They were soon past the enemy's flank, and, on coming in sight of them, charged with great impetuosity. The enemy opened hastily with grape and canister, but succeeded only in inflicting a loss of about thirty. Our men rushed over the works upon the surprised and confused enemy, and captured them, together with two twelve-pounder guns and caissons, one colonel, thirty-two other officers and 340 men. The rest of the enemy escaped, our forces not having had a chance to get far enough in the rear to cut off the remaining road to Wilmington. On the 21st, little was done on TERRY's side. AMES reconnoitered the forts in his front, with a loss of one killed and eleven wounded, but found them too strong to assault. The fleet continued to bombard them briskly during the day, the enemy replying vigorously with long range guns. General COX moved from Town Creek at ten o'clock A. M., and reached Brunswick River, opposite Wilmington, at eleven o'clock P. M. The enemy did not resist, but burned the railway bridge crossing to Eagle Island, fired the pontoon bridge, and cut it adrift. The Sixteenth Kentucky secured a few pontoons, partially burned, and, crossing, skirmished across the island, establishing outposts on the causeway over a swamp, and within musket range of the wharves. Upon this narrow way the enemy opened from the city with two Whitworth guns. But our skirmish line was established in the swamp, artillery ferried over, and a few shell thrown into the city. The brigades of HENDERSON and CASEMENT soon held Eagle Island, and secured, of course, the evacuation of the city.

About noon of that day, SCHOFIELD was about to move out to follow COX, when TERRY sent back to him for reinforcements, having found the enemy in force in his front, and being led to believe by captured prisoners that HOKE had been largely reinforced, and was intending to attack him. He feared his force would not be able to resist an attack of the formidable character anticipated. This information was sent to COX with orders to withdraw his whole force at once to the mouth of Town Creek, where boats would be in readiness to cross his command to TERRY's assistance. Fortunately the order did not reach COX until dark, as he had pushed ahead with great rapidity to the very city itself. COX feeling confident from his own observation that the information upon which the order was given was erroneous, concluded to remain and report the fact, and sent MOORE's brigade back to report, and begin the crossing if still deemed advisable. He, therefore, seeing his advance would necessitate the retreat of the enemy in front of TERRY, and Wilmington, assumed the responsibility of disobeying his instructions and instead of returning, he sent back one brigade, and wrote to General SCHOFIELD informing him of the importance of retaining his position, and the reason why he disobeyed the order. General SCHOFIELD approved of his course, and sent the returned brigade over in boats to reinforce TERRY, at the same time instructing the latter to make a reconnaissance to the left of his line for the purpose of ascertaining the strength of the enemy. The First and Second brigades of AMES's division under Colonel DAGGETT, made the movement, with the results already described.

That night, the enemy began burning his material and stores, and destroyed, it is said, about 1,000 bales of cotton, 15,000 barrels of resin, his extensive cotton sheds and presses, an unfinished iron-clad, three steam mills, three large turpentine works and adjacent wharves, the railroad and pontoon bridges, and other property. At daylight, TERRY and COX pressed forward, found the city evacuated, and soon entered it. The abandonment of HOKE's strong line gave us possession of Fort St. Philip, which covered it on the river side. This fort, as we have seen, had been shelled by the fleet on the day preceding, and it should have been added that on the same day, the 21st, some of our officers visited Fort Anderson, destroyed all the ammunition found there, burned all the gun carriages, and thoroughly dismantled the fort. This was done as a precautionary measure. Being of no use to us, it was deemed necessary to make it of no use to the enemy in any possible change of circumstances.

Admiral PORTER promptly moved his fleet up op-

posite the town, and fired a salute for the victory. The last of the enemy's strong lines, about two miles from the city, and protected like the others by ponds and marshes, had been abandoned without a shot. But the prompt and unexpected occupation of Eagle Island had made its defence impossible. Amongst the poorer inhabitants, our arrival in Wilmington was received with marked joy, though, of course, there were not a few scowling faces in the city. About 700 prisoners were captured, and some tobacco, cotton, and other stores. Most of the Rebel stores had been removed, and their cotton and turpentine burned; but large quantities of the two latter are said to be concealed in the city. The correspondents add that between thirty and forty pieces of heavy artillery were left in the works around the city and in the batteries on the river, and five hundred stand of rifles were found at the City Hall, and one Whitworth gun at the dépôt. About five thousand dollars' worth of commissary stores were also abandoned. Three locomotives and a dozen cars fell into our hands. The railroad dépôt, car houses, machine shops, and most of the warehouses were uninjured. The extensive Government stables were set on fire, but extinguished by the citizens. The ram *Chickamauga* and two transports escaped up the river.

It is pleasant to note that our entire losses in these operations are not much above 200. The city, with its strong lines of works, was carried by manœuvre and skilful operation, in SHERMAN-like fashion. It is said, too, that 400 or 500 Union prisoners were released by us. Several thousand had been conveyed thither from Florence, to get out of SHERMAN's way; but they got into the way of SCHOFIELD. Most of these prisoners were carried off by HOKE. We will append the following interesting account of the defences at Wilmington from a correspondent of the *New York Herald*, to show what our troops had to encounter:

In the opinion of eminent engineers, the Cape Fear River, from Wilmington to the ocean, is more strongly fortified than any one of our Northern harbors or any other river in the world. Nineteen forts and batteries line its approaches within the short distance named, all of the heaviest character, most scientifically constructed, and thoroughly armed. Besides these the Rebels had placed in the stream three lines of formidable obstructions, consisting of piles, torpedoes, sunken ships and cribs, chain cables and rafts of heavy timber fastened together. The city itself stands upon a terrace rising some thirty feet above the river and the low land to the South on Federal Point. Along the crest, about two miles from the city, were the Southern defences, and, both from position and construction, they were formidable. The entire front of this line was covered by a succession of lakes and deep swamps, stretching from the river to the ocean, and only crossed by two narrow causeways. The three miles outside of their works was a second very strong line. The city was capable of stronger defence than any other we have taken during the war. Its only lack was in men.

At latest accounts, TERRY was following HOKE northward, and probably most of SCHOFIELD's force has gone in the same direction.

Nothing definite has been heard from the two movements in Eastern North Carolina, one from Washington or Plymouth, and the other from Newbern along the south bank of the Neuse. A Richmond paper of the 25th says that the cavalry expedition reported to be advancing by way of Tarboro, N. C., on the Weldon Railroad, have returned to Washington. No particulars of their exploits are given. From Newbern, on the 20th, we hear that an expedition of two or three companies of the Twelfth New York cavalry and an equal number of infantry returned that morning from Little Washington, on the Tar River, in which vicinity they captured between twenty and thirty Rebel soldiers, mostly from the Sixth North Carolina cavalry. No shots were exchanged.

The Richmond *Dispatch* believes that the reported movement from Knoxville into North Carolina to co-operate with SHERMAN's grand campaign, does not aim at Southwestern Virginia, but that it is intended to penetrate North Carolina, and probably to strike the railroad between Salisbury and Charlotte. This force, consisting of several thousand cavalry, and supposed to be under the command of AVERILL, was, as reported on the 20th, at Greenville, from which point the main stage road into North Carolina branches off, passing through Warm Springs Gap. This appears to be the obvious direction of the expedition. From all the *Dispatch* can learn, there is nothing to tempt our troops in Southwestern Virginia, as they have already damaged the salt works and railroad there, and plundered the country to such an extent that it is doubtful whether any considerable number of troops could be subsisted there. Confederate forces ap-

pear to be on a counter-raid in East Tennessee. On the 23d, ECHOLS reports that detachments of VAUGHAN's cavalry struck the railroad beyond Knoxville, at Sweet Water and Athens, capturing the garrisons at both places. Sixty men of the Twentieth Ohio regiment, with their horses and equipments were taken.

THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

The Army in Virginia has been perplexed with many rumors of new movements, during the past week. One day everybody was sure the enemy had prepared to evacuate Richmond, and was already stealing away from our sight to meet the unconquerable SHERMAN. The next day, the rumor was that the tenacious GRANT, undisturbed in his equanimity by the issue of so many previous efforts, was on the eve of still another attempt to reach the Southside Railroad. A third report is that LEE, with rash and fatal estimate of his immediate adversary, has dispatched A. P. HILL's entire corps against SHERMAN. As for the story started at the North last week, that LEE had attacked GRANT in his entrenchments, and beaten him, it was absurd on its face. GRANT's Army is probably 50,000 larger than LEE's, and lies ensconced behind works almost impregnable to assault. After his recent depletions, LEE will have enough to do to hold his own. Our own belief is that, so soon as the roads permit, GRANT will make one more movement upon the enemy. Perhaps before our paper reaches its readers, such an advance will have commenced.

Our lines are now complete to Hatcher's Run, and the City Point Railroad runs thither. The enemy says our troops are throwing up heavy works on the Brunswick stage road, between Ream's Station and Monck's Neck Bridge, two miles below the latter place. On the 20th, our artillery opened heavily upon a working party which appeared in front of Petersburg, several shells falling in the city. The next day there was very heavy firing all the afternoon, both on our left and at Dutch Gap on the right. On the 22d, a salute of 100 shotted guns was fired, in honor of WASHINGTON's birthday, and of SHERMAN's victory at Charleston. Our troops were kept alert all day, partly from the belief that LEE was in motion on our left, either to attack us or to march against SHERMAN; and partly because another naval raid down the James was feared. The enemy took little notice of our bombardment. On the 23d and 24th there were regular and severe artillery duels between our batteries in front of the Ninth corps, on the extreme right of our line, on the south side of the Appomattox, and the enemy's heavy batteries in Fort Chesterfield, on the opposite bank. The enemy commenced the attack both days. The firing on both sides was rapid, accurate and terrific, and lasted till night. Our men could easily see their shells explode in the enemy's works. Our loss on the 23d was seven men.

To relieve the monotony of affairs in Virginia, such of the enemy's troops as are left in the Shenandoah Valley are indulging in guerrilla operations. We have already recorded the bold capture of Major-Generals CROOK and KELLEY. General EARLY reports that Lieutenant MCNEIL, with thirty men, on the morning of the 21st, entered Cumberland, and captured and brought away Generals CROOK and KELLEY, the adjutant-general of the Department, two privates, and the headquarter's flag, without firing a gun, though a considerable force was in the vicinity. Major RICHARDS, of MOSBY's command, reports that on the 18th instant, with thirty-eight men, he attacked a party of our troops, one hundred and twenty strong, of whom he killed and wounded twenty-five. Among the wounded were a major and captain. We captured sixty-four prisoners and ninety horses. He had one man slightly wounded.

About a week ago, a squad of WHITE's guerrillas crossed the Potomac River in the neighborhood of Edwards' Ferry, and drove in our pickets. They shot three men of the First Delaware cavalry, who were on duty there, and carried off a number of horses. A part of the gang visited a store in the neighborhood and took from it all the articles they could carry off. They then retired across the river into Virginia, with one killed and two wounded. The Richmond *Dispatch* reports that, a short time since, about 200 of our Naval brigade were sent out to the vicinity of Burwell's Bay to intercept and capture a secret expedition known to have been dispatched in that direction re-

cently by the enemy. While resting at Burwell's Bay this force was vigorously attacked by a smaller force of Confederate scouts and signal corps men, who eventually succeeded in killing and wounding a number and putting the balance to flight; sixteen dead bodies were subsequently found, six lying on the roadside leading to Smithfield and ten in Smithfield who had died of their wounds there.

THE FIGHTING OF TROOPS.

NO. IV.

WITH ESPECIAL REFERENCE TO INFANTRY REGIMENTS.

Many arrangements will render more safe and steady the coming into action, and the conduct while engaged. If in any way possible, *deploy before coming under fire* is among the most important. But sometimes one of the first things met with on nearing the line of battle is a rush of large numbers of troops in disorderly retreat; then "double column at half distance," and (if necessary) "first division charge bayonet," is the best resource of the battalion commander. Troops, when it is expected that they shall at once commence firing, should, if it can be avoided, never be brought upon the line of battle at the double-quick; however well drilled they may be, *it affects the aim*.

A small regimental guard of six or a dozen men, under an officer trustworthy both as to courage and judgment, may be of the greatest use in checking disorder and restoring the battle where any confusion occurs, as also in watching a flank, which from any cause is exposed. Such a guard is also always at hand to furnish orderlies, or if need be to give a rallying point. Its officer should shelter it as much as possible, but so that he has a full view, and is within call of the battalion commander.

It is well, just before going into action, to impress upon the men the importance of *utter silence in the ranks*, and of steadiness in keeping their places. Silence is indispensable to coolness and attention. Of attention, the soldier needs all he can give, for, deafened by the shock of his own musket, he soon can scarcely hear the orders. Here the file-closers can do everything, particularly if well drilled on the "passe-parole," spoken of in a former article; but we cannot help thinking that drum and bugle signals are too much neglected in our Army. To prevent confusion there should be a regimental call of a few distinct notes, and at drill the men should be well accustomed to hearing this call twice repeated before all signals. It also serves an excellent purpose at night, and for rallying. The men soon form for it something of the same attachment they bear to their colors. As to keeping their places, some men under excitement leap forward to fire, and perhaps yell when so doing. Such conduct is a nuisance, and, besides those who act in this way often go too far to the rear to load. Obedience to the signal or order for cease firing should have become second nature on the drill ground. Whatever disorder occurs in the above respects should be checked by the file-closers with the bayonet and sabre if necessary.

Whenever an action is immediately impending, a few moments regimental "rehearsal" should take place, as to the succession in command, and as to telling rapidly the whole number of files, for the purpose of rapidly equalizing the companies when necessary. It may be done by causing the front rank men to count off from right to left up to the full number. The commanding officer should always be provided with a pencil and some pieces of card (which are much more convenient than slips of paper) on which to write any communications he may have to make, or orders he may have to send, for, in these as in other respects, although the drill-ground may be assimilated to the battle-field, the battle-field cannot always be assimilated to the drill-ground, and it is often very difficult to communicate orders distinctly during a hot action for even the extent of 300 files. Persons taking orders should, as in the quiet of camp, *always return and report that they have or have not been delivered*. This will not only keep the commander's memory alive, but ensure the repetition of important orders, when by the death or wounding of the bearer their transmission may have been interrupted.

The commanding officer and the adjutant should always look at their watches and mark the time when the battalion commences and ceases firing, at each period of an action.

A great number of cartridges expended is a disgrace to a regiment. Other circumstances being the same, those troops are the best and bravest which bring out of action the greatest number in their boxes.

Not less a mark of raw troops is it to throw away their blankets because they impede them in loading and firing; or to drop their haversacks, because they hinder the double-quick.*

Oblique fire should be well practiced, for it is often useful; it is the only fire which will protect the angle of a square charged by cavalry; it covers the intervals between

battalions, and also the space possibly left by a regiment in disorder. Should a flanking party of the enemy be observed within musket range endeavoring to turn another part of the line, and the regiment not be busied on its own front, an oblique fire may often be delivered with effect. We have seen the oblique fire from a battalion of good marksmen give great aid in repulsing a flank attack at a great distance. It is unexpected by the enemy, and therefore works all the more decidedly upon him.

Above all things, a subordinate commander should pay no attention to any *flying reports* which may arrive as to how the day has been going elsewhere than where his own duty lies. Renown has frequently been won by disregarding such things. It is the business of the commander-in-chief to win the battle, it is the glory of others that their commands fight well. It must also be remembered that success often comes where all seems hopeless, and from to us impossible or trivial means. An officer in an exposed position should also reflect that a fire by the rear rank is as good as any other, and that a determined bayonet charge will very generally carry him through the enemy, should he be cut off.

A dogged perseverance in that path of duty which the ordinary rules mark out is generally the true course for officer or soldier. A passage from a German piece, which we cannot precisely place, illustrates the true soldierly feeling. A student, arrested by a gendarme, confuses the latter by demonstrating that he had better let him go. The old soldier hesitates, and confesses that it does seem so; yet he soon adds: "Aber davon steht gar nichts in den Reglement." The soldier may say of his orders as the Christian of his Bible when inclination or temptation proposes something specious but doubtful, Yes—"but there's nothing of the sort in the Regulations."

The commander of a battalion should take the first opportunity, from a lull in the battle, to *equalize his companies*, and thus be ready for any new movements. Doing this in the ordinary way occupies too much time, and besides orders for an immediate movement may be received while it is still unfinished. A better method, although it has disadvantages, is, after re-forming the files, to have the front rank men count rapidly off the whole number of files from the right to the left flank; as the last man calls off this number to divide it into as many companies as seems best for manoeuvring, and then to assign the officers as nearly as may be to their original places, taking care, however, that each sub-division has a proper number of file-closers. The commanders of companies then mark off, from right to left, the number of files allotted to them each in his proper order. This must be all arranged without hesitation or much consultation, to the best of the battalion commander's ability. The whole number of files being once known, the process can be finished even on the march, and if it have been previously well practiced on the drill ground, with very little trouble.

An inspection of muskets and cartridge-boxes will obviously be proper whenever a respite allows of it.

Lying down and rising up have now almost acquired a place among the tactical movements. They can be brought to great perfection in execution, and a *habit* of rising at the command is highly important; for—and it is by no means unnatural—some men hesitate to raise themselves from what is perhaps a perfectly safe position, into a shower of lead or shell. Here again the file-closers must be up and doing: there is no time for gentle treatment of any one who loiters. This reluctance to rise has, in the three-rank formations, been considered an objection to the front rank kneeling. At times it is even difficult to get men who, a few minutes before, were faultless in courage, out of the shelter of a swell of ground. This has been experienced in charging works when, from force of circumstances or bad judgment, troops who have rushed up almost to the breastworks, were put into some accidental cover to wait for reinforcements. To "rise" and fall in can therefore scarcely be too much practiced. We repeat, *a habit of obedience will do wonders*.

Perhaps the most difficult manoeuvre for troops to perform under a hot fire, is a *change of front*, particularly to the *rear*. And yet to the rear it must always be, if done to meet a flank attack of the enemy. Skirmishers should always be thrown out to cover the movement, unless the enemy are near enough to make a bayonet charge; when a face by the rear rank, an oblique fire, a half wheel of companies, and a counter bayonet charge in echelon, the two inner companies following as a support, is the proper measure. Should the enemy be very near, *the fire were better omitted*. In case skirmishers are thrown out, and they understand their business, the enemy will always be sufficiently checked to enable tolerably steady troops to accomplish the change of front with little difficulty. Perhaps, by a flank of companies to the rear into column at full distance behind the next regiment (or wherever the break is to be made), and then, by a wheel into line, is the best method for general application.* The commandant of a regiment on an extreme

* Dr. BRAKE, in speaking of cavalry movements on the field, considers it better to break them up into parts, performed each by a

flank should always throw out a post of observation. Such things are not always provided for by the commanding general.

If the whole line changes front forwards, the movement is less precarious. The Twentieth Massachusetts performed a movement of this nature (as we have been told) at the Jerusalem Plank-road, by sending the colors and a few guides to mark the new line, while from the old one each man independently and at his utmost speed rushed for it. The advantage of this, it is easily seen, consists in the swifter runners not being obliged to wait for the slower ones before opening fire from the new position. Such a movement requires excellent troops, and it obviously could not be performed in the presence of cavalry. And to the rear, since firing could not then be begun until all had arrived, it would be useless, excepting under such circumstances as those, when (as Marshal BUGEAUD tells us) it was performed by Marshal NEY. Bringing up the rear of MASSENA's retreat in Portugal, the route lay across a valley, from one hill-top to another. There was no time for regular movements. NEY directed the colors and general guides, conducted by some staff officers, to trace a new line upon the plateau of the opposite hill, and an instant after caused the battalions at full run to form on it. "The line formed as by enchantment." In this case it is obvious, that the men yet passing the valley in no way masked the fire of those who first gained the hill-top. It is a good plan, in many movements, when not exposed to artillery, to get the men into double column, as a preparatory formation, and while in this shape, to make all the changes of direction, counter-marchings, &c., necessary for deploying on the new line. In this way there is no danger from cavalry; and the enemy, particularly if skirmishers conceal the front, will be likely to think a charge is about to be made.

STONEMAN'S VIRGINIA RAID.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I notice in your issue of January 14th, an account of the "raids" into Virginia under Generals STONEMAN, GILLEM, and BURBRIDGE. From that account, it appears that our forces amounted to 1,600 men; that GILLEM's brigade destroyed the lead mine; pursued the enemy to Mace's Meadow Station; and, finally, came up to Marion just as BURBRIDGE's troops were giving way; restored the fortunes of the day, and made heavy captures.

As an eye-witness in BURBRIDGE's division to all but the destruction of the lead mines, and desirous that credit may be given to those who deserve it equally with our brave comrades from Tennessee, I would respectfully ask that the following alterations be published in your columns:

The First, or cavalry brigade of BURBRIDGE's division, under command of Colonel S. B. BROWN of the Eleventh Michigan Cavalry, numbered alone over 1,600 men. This brigade charged, and took Bristol and the prisoners, stores, and trains captured there. They supported GILLEM in charging VAUGHN from Marion to Wytheville, in which charge GILLEM captured seven pieces of artillery. This brigade also charged side by side with GILLEM's at Wytheville, and destroyed the government property, stores, cannon, arsenal, &c., at that place. The Eleventh Michigan Cavalry of the First brigade, Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. SMITH commanding, was the only force that penetrated to Mace's Meadow Station, which is ten miles from Wytheville. This was the farthest point reached by any force of any command during the raid. They were also the last of our troops that left Wytheville. Colonel BUCKLEY's Second Brigade of BURBRIDGE's division was sent to, and destroyed the lead mines.

Colonel BROWN's and Colonel WADE's brigades of BURBRIDGE's division were the only troops engaged at Marion. GILLEM's brigade was detached early on the morning of the 19th, and did not return until just before dark. They were ordered to make a demonstration on the enemy's flank; but I am sure they were not engaged with us at Marion, while every available man of BROWN's and WADE's brigades were engaged during the afternoon and night of the 18th and all day of the 19th. Before morning of the 20th, the enemy withdrew to the salt works. At Seven-Mile Ford they met BUCKLEY's brigade about 900 strong, and then took the road to North Carolina. They were pursued by the Twelfth Ohio cavalry of the First brigade. GILLEM's brigade did not leave the main road from Marion to Seven-Mile Ford. The three brigades of BURBRIDGE's division arrived in front of the works at Satville about noon of the 21st, and GILLEM, who took another road, arrived about 3 p.m. the same day.

For further explanations, I would respectfully refer to General BURBRIDGE's official report, and only make this explanation at present so that our friends at home and elsewhere may understand that General BURBRIDGE did have a hand in the raid, and that his command deserved more credit than the first and very imperfect accounts gave them.

V. V.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY,
Mount Sterling, Ky., Feb. 17th, 1865.

"GUNBOAT TRAFFIC ON THE TENNESSEE."

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In your issue of 18th February, over the signature of "Officer," and with the above heading, appears a letter making very grave charges against that portion of the Mississippi Squadron, which has been, and is now, on service in the Tennessee River. It is no less than a charge of treason in giving aid and comfort to the enemy, and which reflects, in a disgraceful manner, against every officer of the Navy who has been in service on the Tennessee River, and also upon every vessel engaged therein.

I pronounce every statement made by the person who

signs himself "Officer," as malignantly false, and challenge him to give names, dates, and places, connected with his statement, over his own name.

If a tithe of the outrageous charges which he makes has any foundation in fact, his duty to his country would seem to compel any honest person to place the matter beyond the possibility of vain conjecture. If he can substantiate the grave charges which he makes so glibly, he should be entitled to the thanks of the public; but if he be unable to do so, should be thrust out of an honorable service which he disgraces, as a contemptible libeller of his brother officers.

I do not wish to seek safety under an anonymous signature, neither do I desire public notoriety in publishing my name. You are at liberty to give it to any person interested.

Truly yours,
ANOTHER OFFICER U. S. NAVY.

[The charges made by "Officer," we have good reason to believe, will soon be officially investigated. Their author will then have an opportunity of showing how far he was justified in making so serious an assault on the officers of the squadron. The result of the investigation we shall hope to lay before the readers of the JOURNAL.—EDITOR.]

MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS IN CONGRESS.

THE Naval Appropriation bill has passed both houses of Congress during the week, a committee of conference having reconciled the differences between the amendments of the two branches. The Fortification Bill was also passed by both houses, with an amendment reducing the original appropriations one-half, by striking out the appropriations for fortifications on the Pacific coast, the lake shore, and the North Atlantic coast. The bill as passed makes the following appropriations:—For the completion, preservation and repair of such existing fortifications and other works of defence as in the opinion of the PRESIDENT are needed for the present war, and to preserve in repair existing fortifications and works of defence, \$1,500,000; for field works and field operations, \$1,000,000; for bridge trains and equipage for Armies in the field, \$300,000; for tools and siege trains for Armies in the field, \$500,000; for surveys for military defences and for the purchase of campaign maps, \$300,000; for surveys of the northern and northwestern lakes, including Lake Superior, \$125,000; for engraving and printing charts of lake surveys, \$15,000; for the purchase and repair of instruments, \$20,000. The new Enrollment bill has undergone extensive amendment at the hands of Congress, but has not yet passed. The House has stricken out the first section, which required persons omitted from the enrollment to report themselves for that purpose, or be held liable to punishment for misdemeanor. Also struck out the section holding the principal liable for the substitute, although the latter may have been mustered in, and adopted an amendment making the mustering in of the substitute conclusive in favor of the principal. An amendment abolishing the whole system of paper credits was also adopted.

The House bill to increase the efficiency of the medical corps of the Army has passed the Senate. Also the House bill to provide for the better organization of the subsistence department, striking out the second section, which authorizes the PRESIDENT during the continuance of the Rebellion to appoint as many commissaries of subsistence of Volunteers, with the rank of captain, as the exigencies of service may require. The former provides that the medical director of an Army in the field, containing more than two Army corps, or of a department, containing hospitals with beds for four thousand men, shall have the rank and pay of a colonel of cavalry; and the medical director of an Army corps in the field, or of a department, in which there are United States general hospitals, containing less than four thousand beds, shall have the rank and pay of a lieutenant-colonel of cavalry. The latter as it passed the Senate provides that the chief commissary of an Army, consisting of more than one Army corps, shall have the rank and pay of colonel, and the chief of subsistence of each corps shall be a lieutenant-colonel; and at least two-thirds of the officers so assigned shall be from the volunteer service.

The bill to establish the office of Naval Judge-Advocate has been passed both houses. Also a joint resolution for the publication of a full army register of all officers, Volunteer and Regular, who have been in the United States Army since the commencement of the Rebellion. The bill to give the survivors of the Revolution, five in number, a gratuity of three hundred dollars each has passed the Senate. The Senate Military Committee reported adversely on the House bill to muster out of the service soldiers who enlisted for the unexpired terms of their regiments. The same committee reported a bill to incorporate a national asylum for the relief of totally disabled officers and men of the Volunteer forces. Among the incorporators are General GRANT and other of our leading generals, and a large number of our first citizens. The bill authorizes the appointment of a board of trustees, who are empowered to fix a site for the asylum when the sum of one million of dollars shall have been accumulated. Provision is made for such fund from the stoppage of pay of officers or men, fines for desertion and pay of soldiers who have died without heirs, and also from individual donations. Also a bill for the payment of the colored volunteers recruited in South Carolina and raised under the direction of Generals HUNTER and SAXTON, in pursuance of authority from the Secretary of War, under date of August 25, 1862, in which it was promised that the persons so received into service, and their officers, should be entitled to and receive the same pay and rations as are allowed by law to volunteers in the service. The Secretary of War is required to see that such troops are paid according to promise.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Navy in answer to a resolution calling for information in regard to the employment of detectives in the Navy Department, and it was, on motion, ordered to be printed.

The report of the committee appointed to investigate the circumstances of the explosion of the Petersburg mine was received and ordered to lie on the table.

The House passed the following bills, reported from the Naval Committee: Providing for the appointment of a solicitor of the Navy Department, at a salary of \$3,500 per annum; regulating the appointment of admirals in the Navy; increasing the pay of midshipmen to \$800 a year for sea service, and regulating the transfer of men from the Army to the Navy, and punishing for desertion, and also additional legislation in relation to prize money; also, the Senate bill providing for eighty paymasters in the Navy, forty passed assistants, and forty assistants, with provisions for their promotion.

The House referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union the bill to pay the captain, officers, and crew of the *Kearsarge* \$190,000, the estimated value of the pirate *Alabama*, destroyed by the *Kearsarge*, to be distributed among the officers and men in the same manner as prize money. The bill was first amended so as to provide a similar payment for Lieutenant CUSHING and those under him, who destroyed the *Alabama*.

The House passed a resolution directing the Secretary of War to inform the House whether any Rebel prisoners have been enlisted into our service and credited to the quotas of one or more States; if so, how many have enlisted, and whether any of the said prisoners are still under guard.

The Committee on Naval Affairs reported adversely on the petition of chaplains and other officers of the Navy for increased compensation.

A joint resolution was passed by the House continuing the Committee on the Conduct of the War ninety days beyond the close of the present Congress, in order to examine witnesses relative to the military matters pending before them.

Also the joint resolution passed by the Senate authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to advance to PAUL S. FORBES, of New York, the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to complete the building of the steam-screw sloop-of-war *Idaho*. All that was asked was this amount on the six hundred thousand dollars contract.

The misplacement of a punctuation mark, in our Congressional report of last week, made us say the Senate had included in the Army Appropriation bill an amendment "providing for the repeal of all the laws and regulations by the War Department." The amendment, as may be supposed, was not quite so sweeping, providing only for the repeal of all laws and regulations of the War Department giving additional rank or pay to Regular officers or Volunteers. This amendment was subsequently stricken out, the vote passing the bill, with it included, being reconsidered for that purpose.

THE INVENTION OF THE SCREW PROPELLER.

The London *Mechanics' Magazine*, of February 10, contains a very able and elaborate article on the above subject. From extracts which we give below, it will be seen that full justice is done our American inventors:—

Is the first inventor the man who first has the idea, who first makes a sketch of the new thing? Or is it the man who first practically demonstrates it, and who then—like many inventors—throws it aside? Or is it the man who first clearly sees the commercial value of the thing (for an invention without any commercial value is still-born), and who dins this estimate into every body's ears? Is the first inventor the man who first makes a drawing of the thing? or he who first makes it? or he who first (say) forms a company to work it? Does carrying out a thing, and then throwing it on one side, do away, more or less, with the first claim to the invention?

If we take, amongst other inventions, that of the screw propeller, we find that it is claimed by almost every great nation. England, France, America, Germany, and even Sweden, all enter the lists, and it is also claimed by the Chinese. Much might be said on this matter; but the rules as to scientific priority, in pure science, can scarcely be said to be laid down, and the question of scientific priority becomes doubly complicated when applied to technical matters. Of all claimants for inventions, the most enterprising annexations of this kind are conducted by the French. It need scarcely be said that claims are made in France for this invention also. The chosen one is M. FREDERIC SAUVAGE, who, on the 28th of May, 1832, obtained a French patent for propelling a boat by two screws, one working under each quarter. A yet earlier proposition, however, for the adoption of the screw for ships was made in Germany. On the 11th of February, 1827, an Austrian patent was granted JOSEPH RESSEL, an Austrian, for his invention of the Archimedean screw propeller, to be placed in the dead wood of the vessel; or for the use of two screws, one to be placed under each quarter. The Federal Diet have erected a statue to his memory at Trieste, and the Austrians another one at Vienna. In the latter city it is placed in front of the Polytechnic Schools. Some five years ago the Emperor of Austria also granted a pension for life to RESSEL's widow.

In none of these cases does anything seem to have been carried into practical effect. If a mere sketch of the first idea is a sufficient basis for a national claim of this kind, we may point to the correspondence of WATT, more than a century old, as containing a very clear drawing of a "spiral" "oar." This was very much like the screw patented by Mr. LYTTLETON in 1794, and long after by Mr. F. P. SMITH. A specification of 1800, in the name of SHOUTER, also shows a two-bladed propeller. The next was the patent by RICHARD TREVITHICK in 1815. Mr. WILSON, now of Patricroft, states that he experimented with screw propellers in the years 1812, 1825-7, and that his plan was proposed to Government by the Earl of LAUDERDALE, with the usual negative result. It was publicly tried, and he was rewarded for its success by the silver medal of the Society of Arts. Mr. WILSON then seems to have given up the thing, and to have settled down at Patricroft. Other Scottish engineers also experimented with screw propellers in 1829 and 1830. Records of their trials may be found in the Transactions of the Scottish and of the London Societies of Arts. All these practical doings were remote enough from the date at which the invention, or at least the introduction, of the screw propeller is generally fixed. But we have heard from a very

good authority in such matters, that the late Mr. STEVENS, of New York, the same wealthy inventor who first experimented with iron-clads, also, as long ago as 1812, or thereabouts, actually built and worked a screw propeller at Hoboken. If this be the case, it is to be hoped that a full account of his doings will soon be laid before the public. There is a *prima facie* probability here in favor of Mr. STEVENS, in the mere fact that he was wealthy. As a rule, those who invent have not the money to try and prove their ideas, while those who have the money do not care to invent—such favorites of fortune find things pretty well as they are already. But in the very fact of not caring for gain, and only seeking a sort of elevated pleasure in invention, they do not care to introduce their inventions. This seems to have been the case with Mr. STEVENS, and the batte of the introduction and, indeed, invention, of the screw propeller, had to be fought over again. * * *

It would have been contrary to the fact to suppose, as is asserted by the *Times*, that the Admiralty adopted the screw propeller in consequence of the "long and loud assertions" of its value made by Mr. F. P. SMITH's company, or by an inspection of the *Archimedes*. In fact, two years before, the Lords of the Admiralty had been towed in their own barge from Somerset House to the works of Messrs. SEAWARD and back, and at the rate of ten miles an hour, by a screw propeller boat, the *Francis B. Ogden*, made by Captain ERICSSON. Amongst those present on this truly important experimental trip were Sir CHARLES ADAMS, Senior Lord of the Admiralty, Sir WILLIAM SYMONDS, the Chief Constructor of the Navy, Sir EDWARD PARREY, Captain BEAUFORT, and the designer of the vessel, Captain JOHN ERICSSON. The British Admiralty took no further notice of the invention at the time, but the experiment was being watched by a captain of the United States Navy, then in London, who saw the value of the invention for ships of war as well as for other vessels. He immediately ordered an iron screw boat from Captain ERICSSON, and to be named after himself, the *Robert F. Stockton*. This vessel was, probably, the first practical screw propelled boat that the world ever saw, and it was most certainly the first vessel of the kind ever set to work in British waters.

The undivided honors of having built the first practical screw steamer, the first screw war ship, and the first cupola war vessel thus belong to Captain JOHN ERICSSON. The *Robert F. Stockton*, having demonstrated to English engineers the value of the screw propeller, sailed from England to the States in April, 1839. A special Act of Congress was obtained to allow her to ply in American waters, and her name was changed to that of the *New Jersey*. Before Captain ERICSSON's departure for America, he built another propeller boat, termed the *Enterprise*, for Mr. JOHN THOMAS WOODHOUSE. She first ran as a passenger boat on the canal at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and she is stated to have been afterwards employed as a tug on the Trent and Mersey for a certain coal traffic, and with great success. This vessel actually began to work before the *Archimedes* was constructed. If Mr. SMITH had never once made experiments with a screw propeller, there would have been at this moment just as many boats propelled by a screw. On his arrival in the States, Captain ERICSSON built the first screw vessel of war, the *Princeton*, and she was launched in the month of April, 1842. Not even Mr. F. P. SMITH could persuade the British Admiralty to try the screw, and Captain COLES was as unsuccessful with his cupola vessels. That the screw propeller has been applied to vessels of war, that the cupola system has been tardily and reluctantly tried, are due to the lessons, or rather warnings, wafted over the Atlantic. About a year after the launching of the *Princeton*, we got our *Rattler*, and just as the *Warrior* and her sister ships are British offspring of the *Gloire* and the other French iron-clads, so shall we be some day indebted to the American *Dictator* and her compatriots for a trial of the cupola system.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH IRON-CLADS.

LETTER FROM CAPTAIN COLES.

To the Editor of the *Times*:

SIR:—The fall of Fort Fisher, as you truly remark, presents points of deep interest to the country and to those who study the art of war. I am convinced to a very great extent of the soundness of Admiral PORTER's conclusions, for there can be no doubt that Fort Fisher was a much more formidable work than the Malakoff, with the advantage of modern ordnance and science. But when he draws an exulting comparison between the prolonged and honorable resistance of the Malakoff against the allied forces of Great Britain and France and the rapid capture of Fort Fisher by the Federals, I must beg to differ, as there is no analogy in the events; for, while Fort Fisher "was captured by a 'handful of men, under the fire of the guns of the fleet,'" and in "seven hours after the attack commenced in earnest," the Malakoff Tower was free from the fire of the guns of the allied fleets. We once went in at the sea faces of Sebastopol with an enormous force of wooden ships, unaided by iron-clads, and we never tried it again. All who saw these magnificent fleets of wooden ships defied by a lesser number of guns in a fortress, deplored this waste of power, dooming thousands of fine fellows to be comparatively inactive spectators of a great struggle. This first suggested to me the necessity of having some machines better adapted for the offensive purposes of warfare than wooden three-deckers like the *Victoria*, and I then proposed Monitors, or rather "Lady Nancy" rafts, for this purpose. How far my views were right has been answered by the fall of Fort Fisher, although it may be said the Monitors did not succeed at Charleston. But an attack by sea to be successful must always depend upon being able to concentrate a numerical superiority of guns against any portion of a stronghold, so as to silence its offensive powers, when the other contingent and outlying works must fall in detail, if not evacuated, as in the case of Fort Fisher. But in the Charleston affair there were only 23 guns afloat brought to bear against some 100 guns, besides the difficulties of an intricate channel and confined waters. At present I will leave the question of forts and ships, as now the great interest of this country is ship against ship, for it is in the open sea we shall have to test our supremacy, and it is as well in the great race of reconstruction now going on to weigh carefully Admiral Pog-

TER'S and others' remarks, elicited as they have been by actual warfare.

In your leading article of the 6th you point out the tonnage of these Monitors. First, let me call attention to the smallness of these vessels compared with any we have that could attempt to cope with them. The smaller Monitors are 1,034 tons, and the *Monadnock*, although only 1,564 tons, Admiral PORTER says would destroy any vessel we have in the British navy. In this I cannot agree with the gallant Admiral, for I believe the *Royal Sovereign*—though but a conversion—if she had proper guns supplied her, to be a good match for the *Monadnock*. However, on both sides of the water it now appears to be admitted that in actual fight of ship against ship the turret ship must have great superiority. Our larger ships run up to 6,000 tons, and we have no iron-clad approaching so small a tonnage as these Monitors, except the *Research* and *Enterprise*, which have not as yet been tried in a gale of wind, and cannot even attempt to carry these heavy guns.

Admiral PORTER says, for all services he would prefer the *Ironsides* to the *Monadnock*, but that the latter would be more than a match for her.

I have not the list of the Federal Navy before me, but I believe the *Ironsides* is 3,400 tons, and consequently twice as large as the *Monadnock*. Therefore the question is now reduced to the respective sea-going qualities of these vessels and general comforts of the crew while on service. This, however, must be a matter of comparison, as we find from the little experience gained at sea with our iron-clads that they are all condemned as sea-going vessels, except the four first constructed—*Warrior*, *Black Prince*, *Defence* and *Resistance*, which leads us to the unpalatable conclusion that the bulk of our iron-clads are little better than floating batteries, but could all be knocked to pieces by the *Royal Sovereign* or *Monadnock*. The experience of the Monitors in gales of wind (which none of ours have been in except the *Warrior* and *Prince Consort*), will show that the turret principle, adapted for sea-going ships as I propose, would possess a very great advantage over our fleet of floating batteries, both for comfort and the essentials of a sea-going ship.

We hear of these Monitors being only one or two feet out of the water, with their turrets amidships, yet riding out these gales, and weathering them better than other vessels in their company. The sea-going ships I propose are so far similar to those Monitors that the protected or weightiest portion of the vessel extends only a few feet out of the water,* with the turrets amidships, but, instead of being wholly exposed, the lower portion and base of the turret is protected by a square or circular box, which admits of another deck and light topsides being built up at the extremities over which the guns fire, and giving this extra space between decks for the accommodation of the crew above the water-line, instead of their being cooped up below the water-line. The weight of this extra deck and upper works would require but a small increase of tonnage to these Monitors, and would not then bring them up to anything like half the tonnage of our sea-going *Warrior* or floating batteries, at the same time preserving the light ends, which, with the weights centralized, is the secret of these Monitors' good behavior in a seaway, and thus combining a commodious vessel with a deck sufficiently high out of the water to give the usual comfort in a moderate sea, but at the same time retaining the fighting powers of these Monitors.

I will not enter into particulars of defensive powers beyond that on the turret principle, from the small area to be plated in proportion to the broadside system, greater thickness of armor can be given, or with the same thickness greater speed. Admiral PORTER says he would rather be behind a wooden vessel's side where he knew what was coming than inside a turret, but that the captains of the Monitors have the greatest confidence in their vessels; and the few casualties in the Monitors show us the gallant Admiral would have a better chance of telling his tale after fighting an action behind ten inches of iron in a turret than three feet of wood.

The American reports are well worth attention. Every word of Admiral PORTER's should be weighed, and, for my part, those opinions, as well as the *Rolle Krake's* and Russian Monitors' behavior in gales of wind, leave me nothing further to say. But as nearly all our heavy iron-clads, which Lord C. PAGET tells us have cost nearer half than a quarter of a million each, are not seaworthy, is it not a pity that in the year 1865 we should have no sea-going turretship in the British navy which by a fair and unprejudiced trial, would enable us to judge for ourselves how far the Americans are right, and the turret can be used for security to our country and commerce?

Since writing the above I have received a publication from America, in which, in describing the difference between the ordinary ship and the Monitor model, Commodore RODGERS says:

"It has these advantages: the Monitor has the least possible surface to be plated, and therefore takes the least possible tonnage to float armor of a given thickness, or, with a given tonnage, allows the greatest possible thickness of armor, and consequently the greatest possible impregnability. The ability to carry armor is proportionate to the tonnage, but the Monitor of 844 tons has actually thicker plating than the *Ironsides* of 3,480 tons, and the *Warrior* of 6,000; and yet the *Ironsides* and *Warrior* have only the middle portion of their hulls plated, their ends being merely of wood without armor. The guns of the Monitors near the centre of motion, are supported upon the keel and kelsons, upborne by the depth of water under them, and carried by the whole strength of the hull. In Monitors heavier guns are, therefore, practicable than can ever be carried in broadside, out upon the ribs of a ship. In the Monitors, concentration of guns and armor is the object sought. In them the plating is compressed into inches of elevation, while in the *Ironsides* class it is extended over feet; and the comparatively numerous guns distributed over the decks of the *Ironsides* class are mounted into a few larger ones in the turrets of the Monitors."

Yours faithfully,

SOUTHSEA, February 8. COWPER P. COLES.

* Viz., "my belt." See "Report of Institution of Naval Architects," 1862.

THE RUSSIAN MONITORS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, }
WASHINGTON, February 13, 1865. }

The Honorable GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy:—Sir:—Referring to your letter of the 23d of November last, in which you desire to obtain through our Minister at St. Petersburg, information regarding the trial of the Russian Monitors, I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of a report upon the subject, made by Vice-Admiral CRABBE, the Russian Minister of Marine, which accompanied a dispatch of the 16th ultimo from Mr. CLAY.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your ob't servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

(Copy.)

" 29th December, 1864.

" The Minister of the Marine presents his compliments to His Excellency General CLAY, and has the honor to state, in answer to his note of the 5-17th inst., that our Monitors are built exactly according to the American model, of the *Passaic* class, with the addition of some of the latest improvements tested in America, which it has been found possible to introduce without making great alterations in vessels already considerably advanced in construction.

" Vessels of this description have been so particularly tested and examined in their native country, that after the extensive report of the Secretary of the Navy, in relation to armored vessels, it would be difficult for us to add anything more to it at present.

" Only two of our Monitors have been able to navigate this year in the open sea—as the rest, having been finished late in the season, were deprived of the possibility of trying their qualities. However, all the observations made till now confirm all that has been known concerning the merits of these vessels, and we may in all justice express our perfect satisfaction with them.

" The Monitors having been built for the defence of our shallow roads and harbors, we have all reason to think that we could not have chosen better vessels for this purpose, and we certainly do not regret our confidence in the genius of the inventor, and in the naval sense of the great naval Power which first introduced them for her National defence.

" Seizing this opportunity, Vice-Admiral CRABBE renews to His Excellency the Minister of the United States the assurance of his high consideration."

THE following is a list of officers attached to the staff of Major-General N. J. T. Dana, Commanding Department of Mississippi, February 16, 1865:—Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Compton, Forty-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry, for the First Division Colored troops—office at Vicksburg, Miss.; Major David Cornwell, Fifth U. S. Colored Artillery, (heavy) for the First Division Colored Troops—office at Vicksburg, Miss.; Major S. S. L. Hommedieu, Eighty-third Ohio Infantry, for the District of Natchez—office at Natchez Miss.; Major L. W. Clark, One Hundred and Eight Illinois Infantry, for the District of West Tennessee—office at Memphis, Tenn.; Major W. W. Harris, Fourth U. S. Colored Artillery (heavy) for the Post of Columbus—office at Columbus, Ky.; Major George L. Paddock, Eleventh U. S. Colored Infantry, in office of Assistant Inspector-General, Memphis, Tenn.; Captain E. J. Meyers, Second Wisconsin Cavalry. For the Cavalry Division, office at Memphis, Tenn.; Captain W. H. Slawson, Eleventh New York Cavalry. For the Cavalry Division, office at Memphis, Tenn.; Captain J. H. Landers, Eighth New Hampshire Infantry. For the Post of Natchez, office in Natchez, Miss.; Captain Robert Wilson, Fifth U. S. Colored Artillery (heavy). For the Post and Defence of Memphis, office at Memphis, Tenn.; Captain W. J. White, Fifth U. S. Colored Artillery (heavy). For Post and Defences of Vicksburg, Miss.; Captain Samuel Caldwell, Eighth Illinois Veteran Infantry. In office of Assistant Inspector-General, Memphis, Tenn.; First Lieutenant S. M. Lake, Seventh Indiana Cavalry. For the Cavalry Division, office at Memphis, Tenn.; Second Lieutenant J. R. Hill, Fourth Illinois Cavalry. For the Cavalry Division, office at Memphis, Tenn.; Second Lieutenant A. G. Culman, One Hundred and Eighth Illinois Infantry. For the District of West Tennessee, office at Memphis, Tenn.

THE British Military Gazette says:—The Armstrong and Whitworth competition, so far as the 12-pounders are concerned, seems to have come to an end, as the guns have been fired at. In this particular test the Armstrong guns suffered rather more than the Whitworth, the light coils over the breech being considerably damaged. It is anticipated that Mr. WHITWORTH will continue the contest with a 7-inch gun, of similar weight and bore with the shunt gun of seven and a half tons, which has just been rifled by the Ordnance Select Committee with Sir W. ARMSTRONG's late improvements of tapering the bore, rounding out the corners of the rifling, and also deepening it. These improvements will, it is hoped, admit of the reduction, if not the removal, of the shunt nipp, and give the gun a superiority over the Lancaster, French and Scott guns, with one or all of which it is to compete at Shoeburyness. A trial of Captain BLAKELY's 7-inch steel gun, purchased by the government, is at present in progress at Shoeburyness. With 20 pounds of powder, the ranges at two degrees appeared to be very even, but there seemed to be little increase of range with the 25-pound charge. The ranges are not yet made up, but the trial of the gun is considered satisfactory, as it only weighs six tons.

MAJOR-GENERAL SANDFORD, with the approbation of the Commander-in-Chief, has prescribed for his, the First Division New York State Militia, the System of Infantry Tactics of Brigadier-General William H. MORRIS, United States Volunteers. In his order, he says:—The simplicity and celerity of the flank movements and the small space required for their execution, the great facility with which they can be acquired, the revised Manual of Arms made to suit the rifled-musket now in general use, the rejection of all superfluous commands and evolutions, and the adaptation of the entire system to the present wants of the State and general service, recommend it to the especial consideration of the National Guard.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

WIARD ON THE INEFFICIENCY OF HEAVY GUNS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—Mr. NORMAN WIARD has recently published a pamphlet on the "Inefficiency of Heavy Ordnance," which has been the subject of considerable comment, on account of the celebrity attached to the author, by reason of his advocacy of the theory that the heating and consequent expansion of the metal surrounding the bore by the combustion of the charge of powder, is the cause of the fracture of heavy guns. This document, it may be well to remark, was called forth by the recent explosion of so many of the heavy Parrott rifles. The pith of it is simply a reiteration of his favorite theory.

As is usually the case with those who promulgate doctrines of this nature, Mr. WIARD apparently forgets, or seeks to eliminate, other causes which may influence the effect under consideration, and endeavors to account for what he chooses to term the "Inefficiency of Heavy Ordnance," by his well-known theory. The experiments which he has made, and which he advances to sustain his opinion, will be found, on examination, to bear very little analogy to what takes place within the bore of a gun when the charge is ignited. In fact, it will be seen that both these experiments, and other statements which this gentleman adduces to sustain his opinion, can scarcely be called even *presumptive* evidence as to its soundness. The experiments to prove this heat theory consisted in inserting in the bore of glass models of guns, heated iron rods, so as not to touch the walls of the bore. The models were of course fractured. Now, Mr. WIARD thinks the phenomena in the case are analogous to those which occur on the ignition of the charge of gunpowder within the bore of a cannon. A little reflection cannot fail to satisfy any intelligent person that the two cases scarcely afford any parallel—certainly not enough to make a practical comparison possible. In the case of the gun, the charge, of ordinary powder, is ignited and consumed, probably within a second of time, while the heated rod is of course kept in the brittle glass model for a much longer period of time—in short, until it bursts. A more valueless experiment, as to the case in point, could scarcely be made. Mr. WIARD does not state the temperature imparted to the bore of any gun by any charge of powder, nor the probable ratio of increase of temperature of the bore of a gun fired at known intervals of time. Without some data of this sort his theory is the merest speculation.

An array of facts are next marshalled, as confirmatory of the theory—the failure of MALLET's monster mortar; of several of BLAKELY's guns; of ARMSTRONG's 10½-inch or 300-pounder; of a Whitworth, in which the main tube shifted and closed the vent; and finally the splitting of a 15-inch gun before it was removed from the foundry pit.

Now, when it is stated that the only data mentioned to show why these several cracks, fractures or splits were caused by the agency of expansion produced by heat, is Mr. WIARD's own assertion, they afford, in reality, but trifling aid in sustaining his argument. The accident to ARMSTRONG's 10½-inch is well known to have been caused by an obvious mechanical defect. The gun was perfectly cold—that is, of the temperature of the surrounding atmosphere—and the breech-plug blew out at the third or fourth round. This certainly was not caused by heat expanding the gun, as the elevation of the temperature of the interior coil or tube by so few discharges could not be sufficient to strain the piece. As to the splitting of the 15-inch, the bare statement, as made by Mr. WIARD, carries but little weight.

The want of that precision which would seem to be necessary in sustaining such a radical theory as this gentleman advances, is the characteristic not only of this pamphlet but of his other writings on the subject. The most accurate of his evidence consists of glass-gun experiments, and some ill-digested phenomena, such as the splitting off of the corners of a square stone column, by exposure to the heat of an intense fire. If his theory is correct, it is difficult to understand why all cast-iron guns do not burst when fired rapidly, as they frequently have been in battle. But few (in fact we can scarcely recall an instance) of the many 8-inch, and the Dahlgren 9 and 11-inch guns, of which scores have been used during the war, have burst. And yet they have been at many and various times subjected to very rapid firing. They appear to have disobeyed Mr. WIARD's laws. This is certainly as good presumptive evidence that his theory is erroneous as his glass experiments and examples are to the contrary. The fact is instanced, that while ANDERSON was firing the salute after the capitulation of Sumter one of the guns burst; why did not the rest follow the example? They were engaged in this same salute, were of the same calibre, and fired with the same rapidity and with the same charge.

In his opening paragraph Mr. WIARD enumerates the effects of the bursting of large guns on shipboard, &c., concluding with the remark, "and detracts from the military prestige of the nation." Now, we arraign this gentleman for detracting from the military prestige of his country, by his erroneous statements and fallacious criticism of the 15-inch gun. He has sinned against truth and has injured, so far as he is capable of doing it, the *prestige* of our heavy iron-clad ordnance. Here are some of Mr. WIARD's statements:

"Slow-burning powder is used in fifteen-inch Army guns and extremely small charges in the Navy guns."

"Two 15-inch Navy guns have just burst during the second assault on Fort Fisher. N. B.—Two out of the twelve (that being the whole number of guns of that size on the Monitors of the fleet) burst the first time they have been fired rapidly. All accounts concur in saying the firing was rapid; from these twelve guns, twelve shots in three minutes; or one in three minutes from each gun of this size." The italics are our own.

Mr. WIARD states that two 15-inch guns burst in this assault; the truth is they cracked near the muzzle. The

idea conveyed by this statement is that these guns disastrously burst, which was not the case.

If these cracks were caused, as Mr. WIARD dogmatically asserts, by the effect of heat imparted to the metal adjacent to the bore by the combustion of the charge, we have at least to congratulate ourselves on one very important point, viz., that the failure of this mammoth gun is indicated in comparatively so harmless a manner, so that instead of exploding with the usual terrific results, it simply cracks, and warning is given that the piece is useless. But in this case he has clearly and signally failed in sustaining his theory as accounting for these cracks; it is much more than *presumptive* that heat had nothing to do with it whatever. The chase of these guns from the muzzle to some distance behind it had been turned down so thin, for the purpose of protruding the gun through the port to the outside face of the turret, as to excite the remonstrance of several competent authorities. It may be demonstrated that the pressure of the powder alone was sufficient to split the gun near the muzzle, assisted as it was by the jar or vibration of the discharge. If an engineer should construct a steam cylinder of the same thickness relatively with the pressure it has to withstand, he would be apprehensive that it would crack by the pressure of the steam.

Again, according to Mr. WIARD's own exposition of his expansion by heat theory, failure from this cause should have occurred at the *thickest* part of the gun, both on account of the outside metal resisting the expansion of the interior, and because the heat produced by the combustion of the charge is greatest at this part. It is evident, however, from the following fact that the metal next the bore of this gun, does not attain so high temperature or increase in ratio with each successive discharges as Mr. WIARD seems to imply. On looking into the bore of a 15-inch gun immediately after the wet sponge has been inserted and withdrawn from it after five or six fires of the usual rapidity, with heavy charges, no evaporation of the water which adheres to the walls of the bore can be observed; a very little difference between the temperature of the metal and the atmosphere would cause vapor, easily seen, to rise from the metal. Indeed, Mr. WIARD himself states, "but the surface of the bore is exposed to this temperature"—the temperature caused by the combustion of the charge—"only about the two-hundredth part of a second!" a period of time almost inappreciable.

Finally, as to the practical application of Mr. WIARD's heat theory in condemnation of the 15-inch. They have been fired with sufficient rapidity for any naval combat, and have exhibited excellent endurance. The gentleman himself admits they were fired once in three minutes at Fort Fisher—a 15-inch shot every one and one-half minutes from a turret, as there are two guns in them, would appear rapid enough. If eight or ten minute were projected it might be worth while to consider Mr. WIARD's theory as applicable—the analogy to the "glass-gun experiments" might meet some consideration.

Mr. WIARD asserts that the Navy 15-inch is fired with "extremely small charges." Does he consider sixty pounds of No. 7 powder, such as the ordnance instructions direct to be fired against iron-clads, an "extremely small charge?" In short, our critic may as well abandon at once his assaults on the 15-inch gun, and confine himself to speculation in abstract science. The gun has stood the test of experiment and service too well to be injured by criticism prompted by the spirit which inspires this impracticable theorist.

He assails AMES's wrought-iron gun in the same impracticable style which is characteristic of all his reasoning. He remarks that if the enlargement noticed by General GILLMORE at the four hundred and fiftieth round had occurred at the fiftieth, it would probably have burst before the five hundredth round; this is certainly a "solid chunk of wisdom," to use one of the gentleman's own expressions. Pray how many rounds is it necessary for a wrought-iron gun to stand to be of service to the state against the enemy?

There are several other "chunks of wisdom" in Mr. WIARD's pamphlet, which it will be of interest to notice.

He admits that the 15-inch gun mounted within the national turrets can be fired once in three minutes; then he makes the positively absurd statement that the 15-inch guns within the *Dictator's* turret, although it is larger and provided with more convenient appliances for handling them, can only be fired once in fifteen minutes each. Then he gravely institutes a comparison between the antiquated wooden frigate *Minnesota* and the *Dictator*, and what chance the latter would have with a broadside vessel at close quarters. How many 15-inch shells planted near the water-line does he think will suffice to send this wooden frigate to the bottom? He thinks at close quarters the broadside vessel would certainly put shells into the very small ports of her adversary, whereas the truth is that at close quarters, viz., close alongside, the broadside could not bring a gun to bear on the ports of the turret, while the latter, only opening them at the moment of firing, would put a pair of 15 inch shells through one side and out below the water-line on the other. The character of Mr. WIARD's pamphlet may be accurately gauged by this comparison.

But whatever may be the merits of the mysterious theory advanced by Mr. WIARD, the methods he has proposed to neutralize or correct this destructive tendency of expansion, avert a degree of misapprehension of practical science, and a paucity of knowledge of mechanical constructions which fully explain why his attempts at the fabrication of cannon of large calibre capable of being used with large charge of powder, have been singularly abortive.

This gentleman has, according to his own statement, certainly expended means enough, if his plans have any practical merit, to have constructed one gun at least of the character above indicated. This is the point. Mr. WIARD's reasoning is scarcely of interest to the mere physicist, but to be of use to the Nation, which seems to be his motive, let him accomplish something, or at least put on record one useful experiment bearing on the question. I. N.

POINT-BLANK RANGE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—In your paper of the 18th inst. I notice two articles on the subject of "point-blank," etc. Too much importance has been given to the terms "point-blank" and

"point-blank range," and it is about time to abolish them in our own service. They cannot well be applied to our new form of guns, and never were of material service with the old.

Before this Rebellion very few pieces were supplied with muzzle-sights, but now nearly all of our guns have them, and the use of the pendulum hausse was, I think, the cause of their introduction. Unfortunately when they were introduced—thereby placing on the gun an artificial line of sight—the definition of the "natural line of sight" or "line of metal" was changed in the Ordnance Manual, and thence transmitted.

With guns furnished with them, the terms "point-blank" and "point-blank range" have neither significance nor use. Our tables are too imperfect to give us even approximate distances. These require material changes. If more were understood about breech sights and ranges and less about obsolete terms, our service would be improved. Our definition for range is good, and if our tables would tell us the approximate ranges for degrees and parts they might be of service.

Unfortunately in their construction the degrees were taken by the quadrant, and the ground or point where the projectile struck was nearly always below the level of the piece—sometimes many feet—consequently giving much greater ranges than can be obtained in ordinary practice. Our powder has also been changed, which is another cause for their inaccuracy. H.

PARALLEL TO THE ATLANTA CAMPAIGN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—I am told that the Duke of CHARTRES, who formerly served with our Army, states, in a letter written to a gentleman in this country concerning SHERMAN's campaigns, an interesting military opinion of his uncle, the Duke of NEMOURS. The latter, who has enjoyed great opportunities of military experience, and has made the art of war his peculiar study, expressed the conviction that the greatest strategic movement of recent times was the march of DIBBITSCH from the Danube to Adrianople, in which he passed the Balkans, acquiring thereby the title of SARAKANSKI, or "Passer of the Balkans," and imposed the most abject terms upon the Sultan MAHMOUD, in 1829.

Some of your readers may recall that the present writer drew the same comparison between DIBBITSCH and SHERMAN, in the fall of 1864, after the latter's capture of Atlanta. It was when SHERMAN had cut loose from that point, had been lost sight of in the midst of Georgia, and was on that triumphant march to the seacoast, which ended with the capture of Savannah. In some respects the parallel between DIBBITSCH's conquering passage of the Balkans and SHERMAN's triumphant breaking through the Alleghanies, is very remarkable. In others, however, the parallel does not hold good.

In conception and objective intention, in originality and audacity, both operations are identical. Towards the end of June, 1829, DIBBITSCH, with an army of 70,000 men, cut loose from his base upon the Danube. On the 17th or 18th of July, 1829, the great operation began. Leaving every kind of baggage behind, he first attacked without success the Turkish positions at Shumla, then flanked the Grand Vizier in that natural fortress, and then plunged into the mountains, losing one hundred men a day by sickness alone. On the 19th of August, the Russian forces came in sight of the four minarets of the Sultan SELIM's mosque at Adrianople, and, September 14th, 1829, a treaty was concluded which placed the empire of Turkey as a crouching suppliant at the feet of the Czar of Russia.

In this campaign of less than eight weeks, VOX MOLTKE, the military critic of the war, admits that the Russians lost about 29,000 out of 81,000 patients in the hospitals, and KELLY states that it is calculated that only 10,000 survived out of 70,000 to tell "the whole story" of a triumphant march, "which reads like fiction." The entire force which actually passed the mountain barrier, was less than 20,000 men. Of these 6,000 were left sick at Adrianople, when DIBBITSCH retired after the peace, of whom only 800 survived. KELLY says "no term but that of rescue can adequately convey the idea of DIBBITSCH's happy extrication, " by a subtle diplomacy from a situation of almost overwhelming peril." The Russians met with no resistance worthy the name, during their advance. Even Adrianople, which contained 20,000 combatants, independently of the troops, who were 20,000 more at least, made no defence. The very march of 200 to 250 miles had "annihilated" the Russian army "though it had never met a check!" Captain SLADE, an eye witness, corroborated these facts.

In consequence of its fearful cost of life, this passage of the Balkans, which raised DIBBITSCH to the pinnacle of military credit, is only an example of what audacity in conception and execution can accomplish against a timid and unilitary people. It was only in the superlative boldness with which DIBBITSCH undertook his thrust against the heart of Turkey, and the determination with which he prosecuted the enterprise, that his campaign holds good as a parallel to SHERMAN's advance to Atlanta. DIBBITSCH certainly evinced extraordinary ability in estimating the enemy's powers of resistance, the real character of the natural difficulties to be overcome, and his own vast capacity of supplying, through his iron will and military experience, the moral force sufficient to compensate for this physical deficiency of his own army. In this he demonstrated what an immense influence one man, invested with unlimited power, and gifted with indomitable will, can exercise, and what an extraordinary force one man of invincible tenacity of purpose can wield against irresolute and incapable multitudes.

If the passage of the Balkans is cited as a master stroke of strategy, what language is sufficient to do justice to SHERMAN's "breaking through the Alleghanies;" his victories; his capture of Atlanta; his beating a numerous, brave and disciplined army of the very same race as that which assailed it, commanded by the very best talent in the Rebel country; his overcoming an opposition which lacked nothing which could render it efficient, whose effectiveness was tripled at least by the nature of the chequer-board which afforded positions unsurpassed in natural advantages for defensive operations?

Even had DIBBLETT encountered in his progress a tithe of the obstacles which SHERMAN overcame in his advance, anything like a comparison would have to cease after SHERMAN took Atlanta. At that point SHERMAN's greatest difficulties seemed to culminate. No peace, conceded by a cowardly foe, set SHERMAN free from adversaries on any side, or secured to him a safe retreat like the rescue afforded to the handful of Russians which pestilence had spared. DIBBLETT, in striking the vital blow, had shattered to pieces the weapon which inflicted it. Nothing but the hilt remained in his hands. SHERMAN, on the contrary, found himself, after a long series of victories, marches and manœuvres, with an army almost intact. His comparatively trivial losses of men had merely, as it were, notched his weapon. They certainly had not blunted its edge. What his Army had lost in numbers it had made up in efficiency. This of itself, had he only performed a march like that of DIBBLETT, would have been an unexampled triumph.

But it is after the capture of Atlanta that SHERMAN, day by day, shows himself greater and greater. Where, since the day of FREDERICK the Great since his campaign of Rosbach and Lissa or Leuthen; where, throughout the career of BONAPARTE, can a parallel be found to what SHERMAN has accomplished after he captured Atlanta?

How he duped HOOD and BEAUREGARD, how he bamboozled the Rebel war administration, how, when the Richmond experts insisted that his march would land him in the "paradise of fools," he subsisted his Army in the Georgian paradise of food, and landed it in Savannah, remains for a future historian to relate, and to expatiate upon in all its vast significance of genius, execution and result.

"Growing greater and greater" as he advanced, he ended his second marvellous two-fold campaign simultaneously at Nashville and Savannah. Displaying in no doubtful character the magnitude and success of the plans which his own brain, and that alone, had matured, plans conceived by his genius and executed by instruments his genius had selected, by one sentence, his congratulatory order tells the whole story by according permission to his own peculiar Army to inscribe upon their standards, at will, either Nashville or Savannah.

It might have been readily supposed that, at Savannah, SHERMAN would have taken a breathing spell. Even NAPOLEON, the object of worship to a world of military critics rested on his arms at Moscow, and conceding the armistice of Pleswitz. What such a demigod justified by example might be excusable in other men of lesser notoriety. SHERMAN committed no such blunder. To all the ability of many leaders whose reputation is not bounded by centuries of admiration, he adds another quality, a moral power which is sublime, a quality which, despite all his defects of character, made BLUCHER the idol of the German nation; that FORWARD! FORWARD! until the material, as well as the ideal objective point is attained and subjected. To SHERMAN may be applied the epithet assigned to the second greatest general of the thirty years war, second in opportunities and fame, first in executive and administrative genius, "the lightning-like, Argus-eyed BACCHANALIAN-armed." Branchville, Charleston, Columbia and Charlotte attest this.

ANCHOR.

WROUGHT-IRON VERSUS CAST-IRON GUNS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In the great gun controversy in which figure the distinguished names of PARROTT, RODMAN, ERICSSON, AMES, and others, that which appears to me, as a practical artillerist, to be one of the main features of the controversy has hardly been alluded to by either party.

I allude to the fact that a cast-iron gun bursts, while a wrought-iron gun, however constructed, only ruptures. It is difficult for any one not practically conversant with soldiers and sailors to understand that the bursting of a gun in a vessel in action or in a battery on shore, by which five or six men are wounded, should thoroughly demoralize men; but the fact is notorious. A soldier or sailor expects to be killed in certain particular ways. The former looks for his enemy in front. Here he will fight till frequently, as our casualty lists show, one man in three falls. Let him, however, be attacked on his flank or rear by however small a force, or let a general, fond of noise, desire artillery to fire over his head while advancing, and but one shell burst and the pieces fall short, even though nobody be hurt, and he is more demoralized than by a series of defeats. So a sailor has no apparent objection to being killed by the enemy's shot, to being drowned or destroyed in any other seamanlike way; but the bursting of one of his own guns makes him a very coward. A cast-iron gun bursting gives seldom any warning beforehand, even if it was possible in action to apply the searcher with any frequency. A wrought-iron gun is slowly ruptured or torn apart, never throwing the pieces violently about, as with a cast-iron gun, but always giving sufficient indications of being unserviceable before damaging its own gun's crew.

For turret guns at least, and, we think, also for broadside guns, certainly when not on an upper deck, this consideration ought to have very great weight, and the mere number of cents per pound ought not to prevent our sailors in our Monitor turrets being provided with a gun on which they can rely.

PRACTICAL ARTILLERIST.

TARGET PRACTICE ON THE SOMERSET.

U. S. STEAMER SOMERSET, WEST PASS, {
ST. GEORGE'S SOUND, FLA., January 4, 1865. }

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the enclosed report and diagrams of target practice on board of this vessel on the 4th inst. During the last two quarters of 1864, our duty and situation have been such that we could not well have "target practice," and I now avail myself of the first favorable opportunity. Diagram No. 1 shows the whole number of shot striking the target, six in the "bull's eye," two touching it, and four outside, making twelve out of the twenty-four shots that were fired. Diagram No. 2 is divided into four small plans, showing the firing of each division separately, and demonstrating the skill of the different "captains of guns" in accordance with the diagrams headed with their respective names. The "Third division" is composed entirely of colored men (contraband and free) whom I found scattered around among the several divisions

when I took command of this vessel in June last. Not liking this promiscuous mingling of whites and blacks, I soon conceived the idea of organizing a division composed entirely of this material, and did so in the latter part of August last. The result is highly satisfactory, equal to my most sanguine expectations. Eight of this division are contrabands and six freemen. KINGSLAND, the captain of the gun, is among the latter. The second captain is one of the contrabands—both smart men. In four months, these men, who, until August last, had never been drilled at "great guns," have become as good a division as there is on board. This arrangement has had a good effect, leading to a spirit of emulation between white and black. I am, however, well pleased with the drill of all on board, and, for a sample of their "gunnery," I would respectfully refer you to the enclosed diagrams and report, which I hope will meet with the approbation of the Bureau.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,
(Signed) Wm. P. RODGERS,
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commanding U. S. Steamer
SOMERSET.
Commander H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau of Ordnance.
Forwarded.
(Signed) C. K. STRIBLING,
Commanding East Gulf Blockading Squadron.

ADMIRAL PORTER TO COMMODORE RADFORD.

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON,
U. S. FLAGSHIP MALVERN,
Off Fort Fisher, January 17, 1865. }

COMMODORE:—You will proceed with your vessel to Norfolk, Va., in company with the United States steamer Susquehanna, and, on your arrival there, you will report to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy for further orders.

In taking leave of you, permit me to express the high appreciation I feel of the services you have rendered me since you have been under my command. To your vessel, more than any other in the squadron, is the country indebted for the capture of the outworks of Cape Fear River. Ready at all times to go anywhere and do anything, you have, in my opinion, shown the highest qualities an officer can possess, and I have never tired in looking on in admiration at the endurance of your vessel and the terrible execution she has done while in your hands. I hope it may be my good fortune to be associated with you again in a war against the enemies of our country, and I hope you may then command the same old Ironsides, with her present gallant officers and crew. I know the result will be victory.

In the late assaults on the forts, the Army is mainly indebted to you for its success; for, notwithstanding their gallantry, they could not have passed from traverse to traverse without the aid of your guns, which swept the traverses while the Army advanced from point to point; and the highest compliment I can pay your gunners is to say that, when I signalled to the General to know if he was not afraid of an accident from your guns ranging so close to his men, he replied: "No; that your accuracy of fire was splendid." When the New Ironsides goes, I shall part with you and her with regret, though no further assistance can be required of her here.

While I am writing this (at 2 o'clock at night), the enemies' works at Fort Caswell are being blown up in consequence of our capture of this stronghold, and thus end the outside fortifications on Cape Fear River. If I could get your ship in the river, Wilmington would be ours in a day.

You will have the satisfaction of having been engaged in the most important event of the war, and of knowing that you have contributed vastly to the result.

Please communicate to your officers and men the high opinion I entertain of them and the physical endurance they have displayed in this long and harassing bombardment, and accept yourself the warmest wishes of

Yours, very truly and respectfully,
DAVID D. PORTER, Rear-Admiral.
Commodore WM. RADFORD, U. S. N., Commanding U. S.
S. New Ironsides.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOVELL has been promoted to the colonelcy of the Forty-Sixth Wisconsin.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JAMES H. LEDDIE, late commander of the First division, Ninth Army corps, has resigned his commission on account of continued ill-health.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL HATCH and POTTER have been complimented in general orders by Major-General FOSTER, for bravery and good conduct in the fight at Pocotaligo.

MAJOR-GENERAL MEADE has returned to the Army of the Potomac from a brief visit to Philadelphia, whether he had been called on account of the death of his eldest son.

ASSISTANT-SURGEON THOMAS H. HOLSBY, U. S. A., has been ordered to Frederick, Maryland, to relieve Assistant-Surgeon R. F. WEIR, U. S. A., in charge of the general hospital at that place.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SAXTON has been appointed superintendent of the recruiting service, and brevet brigadier-general Littlefield mustering and disbursing officer in the Department of the South.

CAPTAIN J. H. DANDY, formerly Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of Major-General ORD, has been promoted to be major of the One Hundredth New York Volunteers, Twenty-fourth corps.

ASSISTANT-SURGEON EDWARD BROOKS, U. S. A., has been relieved from duty in the Army of the Potomac, and ordered to report to the Medical Director, Department of the East, for duty in his office.

MARTIN R. DELANEY, a negro, has received a commission as major in the United States colored Volunteer service, and has been ordered to report to General SAXTON, at Hilton Head, for assignment to duty.

COLONEL GEORGE P. FOSTER, commanding the Fourth regiment Vermont Volunteers, has been brevetted a brigadier-general, and appointed to the command of the Vermont brigade in General GETTY's division.

CAPTAIN CHARLES WHEATON, JR., Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the Army of the James, has gone home to Rhode Island on a thirty days leave of absence, the first in a period of upwards of three years.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL L. A. GRANT, commanding the Vermont brigade in General GETTY's division, Sixth corps, has been brevetted a major-general of Volunteers, and will be assigned to duty according to his rank.

CAPTAIN E. B. PARSONS, for some time past the Acting Provost-Marshal-General of General Sheridan's department, has been promoted to the position of Major and Provost-Marshal General of the department.

SURGEON JOSEPH C. BAILEY, U. S. A., has been ordered to report in person to the Medical Director at Baltimore, to relieve Assistant-Surgeon THOMAS H. HOLSBY, U. S. A., in his duties as member of the Board of Enrollment.

SURGEON T. M. GETTY, U. S. A., has been relieved from duty as Acting Medical Inspector of Prisons, and ordered to report to Surgeon J. SIMPSON, U. S. A., Medical Director at Baltimore, for temporary duty in the Middle Department.

CAPTAIN ALBERT G. RANSOM, Commissary of Subsistence, who was summarily dismissed the service some three months since without charges or trial, has been reinstated to his former position, with rank and pay to date from the day of dismissal.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL L. STEWART WOODFORD, ONE HUNDRED and TWENTY-SEVENTH NEW YORK VOLKS, has been appointed Provost-Marshal of Major-General GILMORE's department during the temporary absence of Lieutenant-Colonel JAMES D. HALL, FIRST NEW YORK ENGINEERS.

MAJOR-GENERAL W. F. SMITH is in the Department of the Gulf, on a special mission for the purpose of looking into certain matters which have required rectifying for some time past. The arrest of two or three prominent military officers in this department, for alleged malfeasance in office, has already been made.

MAJOR-GENERAL COX has been appointed Military Governor of Wilmington and its vicinity. The ONE HUNDRED and FOURTH OHIO VETERAN VOLUNTEERS, Colonel STEEL's brigade, has been detailed as the provost-guard of the city, and the commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel JOURDAN, has been appointed Provost-Marshal.

A. A. PAYMASTER, F. A. SWAN, Acting-Master's Mate THOMAS GAY, and Acting Assistant-Engineer C. L. STEEVER, of the OTSEGO, who were of the party which blew up the ram ALBEMARLE, on the 28th of October last, near WILMINGTON, and Acting-Ensign HOWARTH, of the MONTICELLO, are among the officers lately exchanged and arrived NORTH.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ED. W. SMITH has been relieved from duty on the Department staff of VIRGINIA as Adjutant-General, and assigned to duty in the same relation at the headquarters of the TWENTY-FIFTH CORPS, Major-General GODFREY WEITZEL commanding. Colonel SMITH is succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel THEODORE READ.

A COMMISSION, of which Vice-Admiral FARRAGUT is the head, is in session at the Navy depot at PHILADELPHIA, for the purpose of revising the grade and pay of staff officers to the Navy, which includes surgeons, paymasters and engineers. As soon as this commission reports, the Naval Committee of Congress will take action in the matter.

A COURT-MARTIAL was convened at the Philadelphia Yard on Tuesday of last week, consisting of the following officers:—Captain WILLIAM K. LATIMER, President; Captain CHARLES BOARMAN, Captain JOHN S. CHAUNCEY, Commander T. DARRAH SHAW, Commander MATTHIAS C. MARIN, Commander ANDREW L. DRAKE and Lieutenant GEORGE R. GRAY, members; and A. THOMAS SMITH, Esq., as Judge-Advocate.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS ARE ANNOUNCED ON GENERAL GILMORE'S STAFF: Captain W. L. M. BURGER, U. S. VOLKS, Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain THORNDIKE D. HODGES, THIRTY-FIFTH U. S. C. T., Acting Assistant Adjutant-General; Colonel C. L. KILBURN, Asst. Com. Gen. Sub. U. S. A., Chief Commissary; Major C. W. THOMAS, U. S. VOLKS, Chief Quartermaster; Major J. C. GRAY, Jr., U. S. VOLKS, Judge-Advocate; Surgeon M. CLYMER, U. S. VOLKS, Medical Director; Major A. V. ELLIOTT, Add. Paymaster, U. S. A., Chief Paymaster; Brevet Major GEO. E. GOURAUD, A. D. C., Acting Assistant Inspector-General; Captain CHAS. B. SUTER, U. S. Engineer Corps, Chief Engineer: First Lieutenant ISAAC ARNOLD JR., U. S. A., Chief of Ordnance; Lieutenant-Colonel S. L. WOODFORD, ONE HUNDRED and TWENTY-SEVENTH N. Y. VOLKS, Provost-Marshal-General; Lieutenant-Colonel WM. AMES, Third R. I. Vol. Artillery, Chief of Artillery; Captain LESLIE SMITH, First U. S. Infantry, Commissary of Musters; Captain JESSE MERRILL, Chief Signal Officer: Captain HENRY M. BRAGG, A. D. C.; Captain JAMES R. GILMORE, A. Q. M., U. S. VOLKS, Superintendent Military Telegraphs.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS ARE ANNOUNCED AS CONSTITUTING THE STAFF OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS:—Major-General JOHN GIBBON, United States Volunteers, commanding; Colonel J. H. POTTER, Twelfth New Hampshire Volunteers, Chief of Staff; Major THEODORE READ, Assistant Adjutant-General; Brevet-Major A. H. ENBLER, Fifty-ninth New York Volunteers, Aide-de-Camp and Acting Inspector-General; Captain WILLIAM E. POTTER, Twelfth New Jersey Volunteers, Aide-de-Camp, Judge-Advocate; Captain ED. MOALE, Nineteenth United States Infantry, Aide-de-Camp; Surgeon MORRISON, Medical Director; Major C. C. ABELL, Chief of Artillery and Ordnance; Captain W. H. MALE, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth New York Volunteers, Assistant Chief of Ordnance; Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. HOWARD, Chief Quartermaster; Major NELSON PLATO (now on temporary duty at headquarters, Department of Virginia), Assistant to the Chief Quartermaster; Lieutenant H. F. GERRISH, Acting Assistant Quartermaster; Captain M. A. HILL, Chief Commissary of Subsistence; Lieutenant C. W. WELLS, Assistant Commissary of Subsistence; Captain T. ELLIOT LORD (now on temporary duty on the staff of Major-General ORD, commanding the department), Commissary of Musters; Captain D. P. BARNARD, Chief of Ambulances; Lieutenant STREETER, Acting Provost-Marshal; Lieutenant AULDSEN, Chief Signal Officer.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels or casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to inquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's, or other drafts which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly, will please give immediate notice of the fact.

Subscribers ordering the address of their paper to be changed, should be careful to give their previous address.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

All communications should be addressed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE JOURNAL.

THE Publisher of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has hitherto been unable to meet the large and unexpected demand for the first bound volume of the paper. To supply this demand it became necessary to stereotype the greater part of the numbers for 1863 and '64. This caused much vexation in responding to orders for the bound volumes. Now, however, the work of stereotyping has been completed and a full supply of the first volume, handsomely bound in cloth, has been obtained. The price of this volume bound in cloth is \$7 50; in half morocco \$10. Gentlemen in the Army, who wish the volume sent to them by express, should enclose the amount of the express charges, which average about \$1 60, as these are required by the companies to be paid in advance.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1865.

THE FIELD.

A CRITICAL period in the war has just come. Our own combinations, sluggish and almost dormant to appearance in the East, during the last year, though never in the energetic and fruitful West, are now everywhere developing with startling rapidity. The Western field, immeasurable as it once seemed, has at last been traversed and fought out. Thanks to that memorable trio of generals, ROSECRANS, GRANT, and SHERMAN, it is dotted all over with Union victories. Schooled by dear experience, the enemy will now let the campaign in the Central Zone rest as a dead loss. When Tennessee succumbed eighteen months ago, BRAGG gathered his forces at Chattanooga and Knoxville to wrest it again from our clutch; but it was only to meet from GRANT a more terrible defeat on Missionary Ridge than he had ever before experienced. When Atlanta fell, DAVIS and HOOD organized a column to drive SHERMAN back to Bridgeport, and "to wipe his name from the roll of 'Yankee generals.'" But the twin victories of Nashville and Savannah, crowning SHERMAN's double campaign, put the quietus on Confederate hopes at the West, and it was HOOD's name that was sponged out in streams of blood. Unless the grand Eastern campaign shall fail, the Western field is likely never again to be the scene of such obstinate conflict. Movements of armies there will occur; but these will be co-operative, not decisive. Victories there will add glory and trophies to the Union arms, and pluck still more from the wasted prestige of the enemy; but they will rather aid the downfall of the Rebellion than of themselves accomplish it.

What are the prospects of the grand and critical Eastern campaign? Its primary moves are all, unquestionably, in our favor. The first object of each combatant was to secure the advantages of time in the disposition of his forces on the new field. As if by simultaneous impulse, each antagonist, feeling that the Western campaign was ended beyond recall, hurried all his available Western troops across the Alleghany to test the final fortunes of war on the Atlantic slope. But here the Georgia campaign developed still another fruit of precious advantage. While SCHOFIELD and his Twenty-third corps were rapidly moved by rail and transport a thousand miles, and were embarked on North Carolina shores in season to make the conquest of Wilmington, securing that excellent base for future operations, the detail from HOOD's old army, comprising the two infantry corps of CHEATHAM and S. D. LEE, and two divisions of FORREST's cavalry, to be reckoned roughly at 12,000 to 15,000 men, were left to plod hopelessly across

Georgia, where railroads had been broken beyond repair. SHERMAN's brilliant opening, therefore, of the Eastern campaign started us a move ahead. The past advantages of this start cannot be recalled. Its present advantages can be seen in the long distance which both SHERMAN and SCHOFIELD are now able to pass over unchecked. And its influence will only cease when the enemy is able to interpose a firm barrier to the march of both columns. But, before that event, probably the two columns will either unite or will take the desired positions of co-operation. It is pleasant to think that, as these columns converge, they will do so with new lustre added to the fame of each. SCHOFIELD will join his old commander again with the threefold laurels of Franklin, Nashville, and Wilmington, "fairly won," since the separation at Atlanta. The Twenty-third corps can fairly rival the glories reaped by their old comrades in that famous Department of the Mississippi, which seems now to include the Department of the Atlantic as well. And, perhaps, they may have the opportunity of introducing their new friends, the heroes of Fort Fisher, whose fame is not eclipsed by either.

The next great point to be secured was a march through South Carolina like that through Georgia. Its objects were absolute destruction of all the interior railroad lines of the Confederacy, the further severance of communication between the Eastern and Western Armies, the cutting off from LEE of his Georgia and Carolinas supplies of food and forage, and the reduction of the territory controlled by the Confederacy to the smallest possible compass. It included the possession of such important positions as Branchville, Kingsville, and Columbia, and the destruction of all neighboring dépôts of supplies. It was a clearing of the ground preliminary to the final struggle. This has been completed, and its effect will be to aid in the most effective manner GRANT's present plan for the reduction of Richmond, which is based on the severance of its lines of supply. Some trifling accident to the Danville Road may demonstrate sharply to the enemy the value of those he has lost in South Carolina. A late freshet caused the Richmond journals to call loudly on Georgia for supplies; but now they will not come, if they do call. Something worse than an "accident" threatens the Danville and Lynchburgh Roads. Whether SHERMAN's adventurous objective line can or cannot be prolonged to reach the former city, we do not doubt that movements from the North and West will be made on the latter, not many days hence. Our third aim was obviously to wrench off the tenor by which the enemy clung to the sea. His whole coast line is now in our hands, one post after another being stripped off by our flanking columns. Galveston alone remains to the enemy, and the Mississippi, interposing, makes that to the Eastern Confederacy like another Nassau, leaving it as much without a seaport as Bohemia.

The last and most difficult problem now remains to our arms. It is to draw our various columns upon Richmond and Petersburg and the forces of the enemy there concentrated. To do this at once boldly and deliberately; to move our three great Armies in harmonious and co-operative action; given numbers enough and discipline enough, to introduce successfully the elements of time and distance; to overcome the difficulties of a swampy coast country, often intricate and impracticable, and always known to the enemy better than to us; and to accomplish this, though our three Armies are necessarily out of communication for a time; these are the problems to be solved by us. But, full of interest as is our position, that of the enemy is tenfold more critical. He is deplorably outnumbered. Desertions of more than two hundred men a day decrease his sadly dwindled ranks. The morale of that non-effective population which might have been expected to rally for temporary effort in a last emergency, has been shocked by the loss of its coastwise cities, and by the astounding strides of SHERMAN's columns. His very capital is timorous. The Richmond *Enquirer* editorially says:—"The air is filled with alarming rumors. Every fear has found a voice and every ear is opened to the tale it tells. Measures of precaution are construed to presage disaster."

But, in this juncture, the Confederate leaders are obviously working in earnest and to good purpose. Failing in troops, LEE insists on the arming of slaves. The Richmond Senate cannot bear that extremity,

and it is whispered that LEE is "not a good Southerner." No; but there are few good Southerners left, according to the meaning of that term four years ago. In the terrible reckoning which time brings, the South has arrived at that depth of humiliation which calls for defenders out of the people she has despised. Our belief is, that, with or without law, negroes will be armed, drilled, and fought in Southern ranks. But time may allow this expedient to be practiced with a few thousand—numbers large enough to demonstrate that the South used her slaves for her last battles, but not large enough for her to win those battles.

With good judgment, the concentration of the Confederate Armies has not been made at one point, but at two. This policy has a double value—one moral, the other strategic. The moral shock would have been too great for the people to find themselves reduced to depend at last on the precarious fortunes of a single body of troops, no matter how strong it seemed to be. As a strategic measure, it enables the enemy, in the first place, to observe SCHOFIELD and SHERMAN with one column, and GRANT with the other. It enables him to check the advance of the two former generals before they arrive in dangerous proximity to GRANT. Finally, it keeps him from risking, like a desperate gambler, his whole fortune on one cast of the die. Should JOHNSTON be encountered and defeated by SHERMAN, the cue is given to LEE for the evacuation of Richmond and a concentration at Lynchburgh. Should fortune favor JOHNSTON, Richmond may be still held. The two ablest generals of the Confederacy command their respective Armies. But, while our own commanders, as we believe, surpass them in skill, our troops are far more numerous, and are brave, vigorous, and flushed with victory. We need not, therefore, tremble for the issue. But movements of importance must be speedily looked for. With SHERMAN and SCHOFIELD in their present positions, we shall not be surprised to hear at any hour that the Army of the Potomac is once more in motion.

THE successive captures of Savannah, Charleston, and Wilmington, have been declared by Southern writers, to be *blessings in disguise*, because they necessitated a concentration of their forces which was essential to success. With regard to inland fortified places, NAPOLEON first demonstrated that, unless of very large extent and important as strategic positions, such places must stand or fall with the general progress of the campaign. An army strong enough to operate upon the communications of a place, while it observes its garrison, with equal forces, must ensure its fall without siege operations. Yet, NAPOLEON expended no little time in the siege of Dresden, because of its peculiar strategical position in reference to his proposed subsequent advances. In this war the truth of NAPOLEON's theory of operations has been demonstrated many times. The evacuation of Bowling Green when Donelson fell; the marches of LEE upon Pennsylvania, to secure the fall of Washington; the surrender of Port Hudson because Vicksburg fell; the evacuation of Savannah, when SHERMAN had closed all its gates but one, and established a sea base of operations by the capture of Fort McAllister; the fall of Charleston by SHERMAN's appearance at Columbia; and the surrender of Wilmington as soon as SCHOFIELD began to operate on the western flanks of its advanced defences; all these are illustrations of the principle just announced. Had Savannah, Charleston and Wilmington been inland towns, it would have been, doubtless, true that the withdrawal of their garrisons to reinforce the fighting army would have been the true way to more firmly secure their ultimate possession. If BEAUREGARD or JOE JOHNSTON can defeat SHERMAN, and force him back to the coast, the enemy can reoccupy Columbia, Kingsville and Branchville, and try to rebuild his railroad at his leisure. Even if he were to abandon Richmond, and were able, by so doing, to destroy SHERMAN, and afterwards to close the James River and operate in force upon GRANT's communications with Washington, he would inevitably regain his capital.

But in applying, or pretending to have applied this principle, in the case of the seaports of the Atlantic coast, the enemy leaves out of the estimate a very important consideration. To recover a position by such a manœuvre, it is necessary to achieve victory ove

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the whole force operating to defend the place, be it Army or Navy, or both combined. The harbors of our coast are especially favorably situated at the confluence of a number of large rivers, navigable to our iron-clad fleet. Thus, to carry New York from the land side, it would be necessary to control the Hudson and the Sound. So, to recapture Wilmington, our Monitors on Cape Fear River must be defeated as well as its garrison. The possession of the Savannah and Ogeechee Rivers are necessary for operations against Savannah, and the Ashby, Cooper, and Wando Rivers, and the numerous inlets, must be controlled to successfully attack Charleston.

The abandonment of the seacoast by the enemy has, therefore, been very far from a repetition of the Napoleonic tactics. It has been a forced abandonment of all the resources he has been hitherto receiving through these channels from Europe; a permanent abandonment, without the faintest hope of recovery, unless some new iron-clad, like the *Oneida* or *Stonewall*, can defeat all our Monitors and destroy our iron-clad fleet. This move is, furthermore, the surrender to us of an important series of bases of operations, admirably situated for controlling the zone of operations extending from the Blue Mountains to the Atlantic seaboard, and including Virginia and North and South Carolina. This may be to the Rebels a blessing in disguise, but the disguise, at least, is of the most complete character.

IN connection with extracts from a leading article on the invention of screw propulsion, in the London *Mechanics' Magazine* of February 10th, which will be found elsewhere, it will be quite apropos to notice the different spirit which characterizes the discussion of subjects of this nature in professional journals, of which the above magazine stands in the front rank, and the ill-considered criticisms often found in the English secular press, of which the London *Times* is an example. The one is marked by candor and a desire to establish the truth; the other, too frequently, is characterized by a strange disregard for the merits of the question, and a narrow-minded pandering to national pride or pique. An article in *Blackwood* for March, 1864, may be particularly mentioned for the contemptuous tone in which it speaks of our iron-clads. It will be remembered, we published a reply to this in our issue of May 7th, 1864.

It is true, the fact that the first screw war steamer—the *Princeton*—was constructed by the United States Navy is universally known; but, while this is acknowledged throughout the world, the reluctant admission, when the subject has been mentioned in foreign journals, has usually been coupled with an endeavor to derogate as much as possible from the importance and magnitude of the achievement. The *Prince de Joinville*, no mean authority, was so impressed with the importance of the screw as a propeller for war vessels, at the time this vessel was tried, that he had a small model of a screw made, and was wont to exhibit it when naval matters were discussed.

In addition to the propeller and steam machinery of the *Princeton* (which was placed wholly below the water line—an important feature which, we are sorry to say, has not received the attention it is entitled to), she embodied other new points, which, at the present day, are distinctive characteristics of the American naval screw steamer, of which the *Kearsarge* may be cited as a specimen. We refer especially to the decrease in the number, and the increase in the calibre, of the guns. The *Princeton*, it will be remembered, carried two XII-inch guns, mounted on wrought-iron carriages, provided with a friction gear which thoroughly controlled the recoil.

The *Mechanics' Magazine*, it will be observed, also speaks of our Monitor iron-clads in the same candid style, as of the screw-propeller. While on this head, we desire to notice the change in the tone of Captain COLES on the subject of our iron-clads. We refer to his letter in the London *Times* of the 8th ult.—also published in this issue—called forth by the report of Admiral PORTER. The gallant captain now apparently sees nothing to condemn in our Monitors. He admits the truth of our brave admiral's statements. He admits that there is no iron-clad in his Navy which can cope with our Monitors except the *Royal Sovereign*, and the latter provided only she is equipped with more powerful guns—clearly an important point. The absence of sneering allusions to our vessels is a

noticeable feature in the letter. We beg to point out to Captain COLES the fact that the turrets of all our Monitors, which have been battered by the enemy's shot fired from guns (so Captain BLAKELY says) as powerful as those in any Navy, for nearly three years, are precisely the same as the one he cited as so erroneous in principle, in his pamphlet of February 4th, 1864.

We anticipated that Admiral PORTER's report would be severely handled abroad, on account of its bold and broad assertions; but we are pleased to observe that no attempts have been made to controvert his statements as to the efficiency of our Monitors. The iron-clad question, is, now again, as it was once before, an all-absorbing topic in military circles, on both sides of the Atlantic.

THE chief movement in the West—for its restless Armies and people do not intend to be idle spectators of the war, though its interest is passing Eastward—is likely to be the co-operative advance of THOMAS and CANBY through the Gulf States. Its object will be, first, to possess the most important cities still unconquered in the Cotton States, and, particularly, Mobile, Montgomery, and Selma. The reasons for occupying these points need not now be reiterated. Several positions of minor importance, as for example, Meridian, Miss., and Cahawba, Ala., lie in the path of the others, and will be visited. And, finally, the neighboring country will be overrun, and its railroad lines broken up, after the plan and purpose of the great Georgia and South Carolina campaigns. All this can be accomplished without very formidable resistance, if skillfully undertaken. Mobile will probably fall as easily as Charleston. Secondly, an incidental purpose of THOMAS's campaign will be to disintegrate the remnants of that army he so badly defeated at Nashville. Its headquarters have lately been at Tupelo, when it passed to the command of TAYLOR. Its principal force consists of STEWART's infantry corps, the State troops of Mississippi and Alabama, and FORREST's corps of cavalry, less two divisions of the latter now in South Carolina. FORREST has command of all the cavalry in the District of Mississippi, and already has sent one brigade on a general raid, against which proper precautions on our part have been taken. Ere long, doubtless, TAYLOR's whole army will be moved to Selma, to operate thence against THOMAS and CANBY; and, on that point, the forces now at Mobile under MAURY, on evacuating the latter city, will also assemble. With this reinforcement, we judge TAYLOR's entire available army will rise little above 20,000 men.

THOMAS is, doubtless, well advanced in his task. He has amongst his operating forces A. J. SMITH'S Sixteenth corps and a very large column of cavalry. He has already reached Vicksburgh. There he finds the large garrison under DANA. Thence he has a choice of two routes—one to steam to New Orleans and thence to Pascagoula, and join the troops of GRANGER in an advance on Mobile; the other, to march due east across Mississippi along the railroad line, carrying Jackson, Meridian, Selma, and Montgomery, and, being joined by GRANGER, marching due north from Pascagoula. The latter will be the probable route, should Mobile be evacuated by the enemy before THOMAS has started for New Orleans. In Tennessee there will still be left troops enough to hold all our positions against the raids of FORREST. The Fourth corps was still in that State at last accounts; and besides, we have local garrisons and Admiral LEE's gunboats. Gunboats and garrisons along the Mississippi hold our posts securely. Let us hope that our brave troops may enjoy an excursion as pleasant and profitable as the "pic-nic through Georgia."

A WEEK ago, for the first time since the execution of ANDRE by the orders of General WASHINGTON, a spy was hanged in the State of New York. Between these two cases there are many points of similarity, but many more of dissimilarity. The duties of a spy have always been looked upon with repugnance by right-thinking people. Yet, every officer knows that very often the smallest military operation cannot be successfully conducted without an efficient spy system; and that the spy who brings information of the position and movements of the enemy does as much to ensure his defeat as the troops who, operating upon that knowledge, fall upon him unawares and destroy

him. Where, then, is the great distinction, on the point of honor, drawn? It is in the deception and treachery necessary on the part of the spy. He must obtain his information by representing himself to be that which he is not; by worming himself, with skill and deliberation, to-day, into the secrets of those whom he devotes to destruction on the morrow. And the feeling of strict honor which nowhere finds higher embodiment than in an army, views with repugnance the means it finds itself obliged to employ. Hence a spy is hanged.

The class of duties performed by a spy makes it very rare that a man of education and high tone undertakes them. ANDRE and BEALL were both exceptions to the rule. Both young, handsome, educated gentlemen, of good families, and hereditary wealth; both brave in battle, and calm, self-possessed and dignified in view of a death which they had been taught to believe degrading, each believed he sacrificed his life on the altar of his country.

The great advantages which would have accrued to the English from the defection at a critical moment of a general, brave, but ambitious, unscrupulous and traitorous, a man to whose care the Americans had unfortunately entrusted one of their few armies, made it in some sort necessary, if the advantages of such treason were to be reaped at all, that an officer of position and responsibility should confer with ARNOLD. And the moral crime of ANDRE appears light in view of these circumstances. With BEALL the case is different. It is hard to imagine nobleness combined with such utter want of moral sense. It is nearly impossible to unite in one consistent character, BEALL's bravery and the manliness of his death with the atrocity of the crimes for which he justly suffered, and which must forever brand his name, not only as spy, but as incendiary and murderer.

THE Senate received on Wednesday last a message from the PRESIDENT enclosing the opinion and finding of the Court of Inquiry instituted by him in the matter of the Petersburgh mine, signed by Major-General W. S. HANCOCK, President of the Court. After a detailed narrative of the circumstances of the assault the court sum up the result by ascribing the failure to the following named officers:—

First. General BURNSIDE, in not obeying the orders of the Commanding-General in the formation of the assaulting column, in not preparing his parapet and abattis for the passage of his troops, and in not employing engineer officers to lead the columns with the working parties. Yet the court is satisfied that General BURNSIDE believed the measure taken by him would insure success.

Second. Brigadier-General LEDLIE, in failing to push forward his troops promptly, and in blocking up the avenue designed for the passage of troops ordered to follow, he being most of the time in a bombproof ten rods in the rear of the main line where the movement could not be witnessed.

Third. Brigadier-General FERRERO, for want of readiness for the assault, not going with his troops, but remaining in a bombproof.

Fourth. Colonel Z. R. BLISS, of the Seventh Rhode Island, commanding a brigade, in remaining behind with one regiment in a position where he could not see what was going on.

Fifth. Brigadier-General WILLCOX, in lack of energy, in carrying out General BURNSIDE's order, to push his troops forward to Cemetery Hill.

The court concluded the opinion as follows:—"Without intending to convey the impression that there was any distinction on the part of the commanders of the support to heartily co-operate in the attack on the 30th of July, the court express their opinion that explicit orders should have been given assigning one officer to the command of all the troops intended to engage in the assault, when the commanding general was not present in person to witness the operation."

A NUMBER of the friends of Major-General O. B. WILLCOX, commanding a division in the Ninth corps, made arrangements to improve the occasion of his recent visit to New York, by tendering him a complimentary dinner at the Athenaeum Club-house, on Thursday evening of this week. But a telegram, summoning the General to report immediately at the headquarters of the Army of the Potowmac, received on Thursday, compelled the postponement of the dinner until such time as active operations will again permit his presence in New York.

THE following named officers of the Regular Army have been retired since the last published list by the Retiring Board at Wilmington:—Capt. Norman J. Hall, Fifth U. S. Artillery; Capt. W. F. Goodwin, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry; Capt. J. H. Kellogg, First U. S. Cavalry; Capt. Henry C. Gaven, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry; Lieutenant T. W. Sullivan, Fourth U. S. Cavalry; Lieutenant John H. Butler, Second U. S. Artillery; Lieutenant T. W. Simson, Sixth U. S. Cavalry; Lieutenant Thomas S. Doebley, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry; all on account of wounds received or sickness contracted on the line of their duty.

ARMY GAZETTE.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

TO BE MAJOR-GENERAL BY BREVET.

Brigadier-General Robert Anderson, of the United States Army, to be major general by brevet.

TO BE BRIGADIER-GENERAL BY BREVET.

Brevet Colonel Richard S. Satterlee, United States Army from September 2, 1864.

Colonel Alexander E. Shiras, Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence, from September 17, 1864.

Major Langdon C. Easton, Quartermaster United States Army, from September 17, 1864.

Colonel Edward D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant-General United States Army, from September 24, 1864.

Colonel William Hoffman, 31 United States Infantry, from October 7, 1864.

Brevet Colonel Stewart Van Vliet, United States Army, from October 28, 1864.

Brevet Colonel Rufus Ingalls, United States Army, from July 6, 1864.

Colonel Edmund Schriver, Inspector-General United States Army, from August 1, 1864.

Brevet Colonel Benjamin W. Brice, United States Army, from December 2, 1864.

Colonel George Wright 9th United States Infantry, from December 19, 1864.

TO BE COLONELS BY BREVET.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Rufus Ingalls, United States Army, July 6, 1864.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James C. Duane, United States Army, July 6, 1864.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Richard S. Satterlee, United States Army, September 2, 1864.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas M. Vincent, United States Army, September 24, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel John M. Cuyler, Medical Inspector United States Army, November 29, 1864.

Surgeon Charles S. Tripler, United States Army, November 29, 1864.

Surgeon Charles McDougall, United States Army, November 29, 1864.

Surgeon Joseph J. B. Wright, United States Army, November 29, 1864.

Surgeon Madison Mills, United States Army, November 29, 1864.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin W. Brice, United States Army, December 2, 1864.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart Van Vliet, United States Army, October 28, 1864.

TO BE LIEUTENANT-COLONELS BY BREVET.

Major Rufus Ingalls, Quartermaster United States Army, July 6, 1864.

Major James C. Duane, Corps of Engineers United States Army, July 6, 1864.

Major Louis H. Pelouza, Assistant Adjutant-General United States Army, September 24, 1864.

Surgeon Thomas A. McParlin, United States Army, August 1, 1864.

Major B. F. Fisher, Signal Corps, United States Army, August 1, 1864.

Major Nathaniel Michler, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, August 1, 1864.

Prevent Major David B. McKibbin, United States Army, August 1, 1864.

Brevet Major Joseph S. Conrad, United States Army, August 1, 1864.

Brevet Major Francis M. Cooley, United States Army, August 1, 1864.

Brevet Major Thomas M. Anderson, United States Army, August 1, 1864.

Brevet Major Guido Ilge, United States Army, August 1, 1864.

Brevet Major Cornelius L. King, United States Army, August 1, 1864.

Brevet Major Drake De Kay, United States Army, August 1, 1864.

Major George H. Mondell, Corps of Engineers United States Army, August 15, 1864.

Brevet Major Richard F. O'Boine, United States Army, August 18, 1864.

Brevet Major Joshua S. Fletcher, Jr., United States Army, August 18, 1864.

Surgeon Richard S. Satterlee, United States Army, September 2, 1864.

Major Robert Williams, Assistant Adjutant-General United States Army, September 24, 1864.

Major Thomas M. Vincent, Assistant Adjutant-General United States Army, September 24, 1864.

Major Samuel Brock, Assistant Adjutant-General United States Army, September 24, 1864.

Brevet Major Henry A. Du Pont, United States Army, October 10, 1864.

Major Stewart Van Vliet, Quartermaster United States Army, October 28, 1864.

Major Benjamin W. Brice, Paymaster United States Army, December 2, 1864.

Surgeon John J. Milhan, United States Army, December 2, 1864.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Sergeant-Major Erwin Seeley, to be second lieutenant, August 30, 1864, vice Merkle, promoted.

SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Private Charles P. Miller, of Battery E, 5th Artillery, to be second lieutenant, October 20, vice McGowan, promoted.

Sergeant George N. Bomford, of the 15th Infantry, to be second lieutenant November 12, 1864, vice Ames, promoted.

Ordnance Sergeant Thomas Wayne, United States Army, to be second lieutenant, vice Woodruff, promoted, from December 23, 1864.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Sergeant George Haller Co. F, second lieutenant, vice Hellman, promoted, from December 23, 1864.

SEVENTEETH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Thompson Campbell, Jr., of California, second lieutenant, August 17, 1864, vice Hargrove, promoted.

Hospital Steward Charles Steeleshamer, United States Army, second lieutenant, September 2, 1864, vice Ewing, promoted.

Private Samuel W. Black, second lieutenant, December 2, 1864, vice Carter, promoted.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Captain Frederick Myers, Assistant Quartermaster, Quartermaster, with the rank of major, August 12, 1864, vice Hancock, appointed brigadier-general.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles L. Kilburn, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, assistant commissary general of subsistence, with the rank of colonel, June 29, 1864, vice Eaton, appointed commissary general of subsistence.

Major Henry F. Clarke, Commissary of Subsistence, assistant commissary general of subsistence, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, June 29, 1864, vice Kilburn, promoted.

Captain John Kellogg, Commissary of Subsistence, commissary of subsistence, with the rank of major, June 29, 1864, vice Clarke, promoted.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon J. Cooper McKee, to be surgeon, with the rank of major, December 22, 1863, vice Letterman, resigned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Captain Theodore S. Bowers, Assistant Quartermaster, to be assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of major.

Major Alexander B. Dyer, to be chief of ordnance, with the rank of brigadier-general.

Rev. A. Constantine Barry, of Wisconsin, to be hospital chaplain at Harvey Hospital, Wisconsin, February 10, 1865.

John Craig, of Pennsylvania, to be military storekeeper in the Quartermaster's Department, vice Teller, retired, from January 31, 1860.

E. Penrose, of Ohio, to be military storekeeper in the Ordnance Department, vice Walker, deceased, from February 9, 1865.

IN THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

TO BE MAJOR-GENERALES BY BREVET.

Brigadier-General Charles J. Paine, United States Volunteers, January 15, 1865.

Brigadier-General Edward Hatch, United States Volunteers, December 15, 1864.

TO BE BRIGADIER-GENERALES.

Colonel Powell Clayton, 4th Kansas Cavalry, August 1, 1864.

Brevet Brigadier-General George L. Beale, Colonel of the 29th Maine Volunteers, November 30, 1864.

Colonel Henry G. Thomas, 19th United States Colored Troops, November 30, 1864.

Brevet Brigadier-General G. A. Pennypacker, United States Volunteers, and Colonel of the 97th Pennsylvania Volunteers, February 18, 1865, vice H. D. Terry, resigned.

Brevet Brigadier-General Green B. Raum, United States Volunteers, and Colonel of the 56th Illinois Volunteers, February 15, 1865, vice Wistar, resigned.

Colonel Charles E. Lippencott, 331 Iowa Volunteers, February 17, 1865.

TO BE BRIGADIER-GENERALES BY BREVET.

Colonel James F. Wade, 6th United States Colored Troops, February 13, 1865, for gallant service in the campaign of Southwestern Virginia.

Colonel John W. Ames, 6th United States Colored Troops, January 15, 1865.

Colonel J. S. Littell, 76th Pennsylvania Volunteers, to date from January 15, 1865.

Colonel Thomas Moonlight, 11th Kansas cavalry, February 13, 1865.

Colonel Thomas M. Bowen, 13th Kansas Volunteers, February 13, 1865.

Colonel Charles W. Blair, 14th Kansas Cavalry, February 13, 1865.

TO BE SUROONS.

Assistant Surgeon Theodore Arland, United States Volunteers.

Assistant Surgeon Daniel Stahl, United States Volunteers.

TO BE COMMISSIONERS OF SUBSISTENCE WITH THE RANK OF CAPTAIN.

First Lieutenant Samuel V. Templin, 63d Indiana Volunteers.

Stephen Meredith, Battery K, 2d Pennsylvania Artillery.

Roger Conant, 17th New York Volunteers.

First Lieutenant Jerome J. Shedd, Regimental Quartermaster 9th New York Volunteers.

J. E. S. Cooper, of Wisconsin.

Second Lieutenant Vespasian Warner, 20th Illinois Volunteers.

THE COMMAND OF CHARLESTON.

HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES FORCES, {
CHARLESTON, S. C., February 19, 1865.
General Orders No. 1.

In compliance with Special Orders No. 1, headquarters, Northern District, Department of the South, February 19, 1865, I hereby assume command of the city of Charleston.

Charleston is declared to be under martial law. All functions heretofore exercised by the Mayor, Commonalty, civil and criminal courts, police authorities and local governments are now suspended.

Fire companies, until otherwise organized, will be required to perform duty under their existing regulations.

Citizens who are well disposed toward the Federal Government are assured that adequate protection will be afforded their persons and property, and that it is the design of the United States military authorities to restore order, preserve quiet, regulate government, and prevent any further attempt to nullify or disregard the laws of the nation.

2. Major R. H. Willoughby, Twenty-first regiment U. S. C. T., is announced as Assistant Provost-Marshall, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. —A. G. BENNETT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-first regiment U. S. C. T., commanding city of Charleston, and Provost-Marshall Northern Districts, Department of the South.

Official:—JAMES F. HAVILAND, First Lieutenant One Hundred and Twenty-seventh regiment N. Y. V., and A. A. I. G.

SENTENCES OF COURTS-MARTIAL.

DISMISSED.

Lieutenant George I. Spangler, 200th Pennsylvania volunteers, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and using contemptuous and disrespectful language to his superior officer: found guilty of the charge—to be dismissed the service, with the loss of three months' pay and allowances.

Lieutenant George Bidleman, 58th United States colored infantry, for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (receiving large sums of money from recruiting agents for his services in procuring recruits): found guilty of the charge—to be dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States, and to forfeit to the United States all pay proper that is now due or may become due prior to dismissal.

Lieutenant John Shotwell, 3d United States colored cavalry, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman: found guilty of the charge—to be dishonorably dismissed from the United States service.

First Lieutenant Elbert W. Nevins, 16th New York heavy artillery, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman: found guilty of the charge—to be dismissed the service of the United States.

First Lieutenant George W. Nixon, 2d New Hampshire volunteers, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, disobedience of orders, and drunkenness on duty: found guilty of the charge—to be dismissed the service of the United States, and that he forfeit all pay from and after October 1, 1864.

Second Lieutenant Thomas Davies, 2d Missouri light artillery, for drunkenness to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, discipline, disobeying the lawful command of his superior officer, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (being publicly drunk and disorderly in a saloon): found guilty of the charge—to be dismissed the service.

Second Lieutenant Irwin Miller, 116th Illinois volunteers, for absence without leave: found guilty of the charge—to be dishonorably dismissed from the service of the United States, with loss of all pay and allowances that may be now due or become due.

Captain William Hamilton, 1st District of Columbia cavalry, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (becoming intoxicated and addressing ladies with profane and indecent language): found guilty of the charge—to be dismissed the service of the United States.

Second Lieutenant William Kale, 98d Pennsylvania volunteers, for desertion: found guilty of the charge—to be dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States, with loss of all pay and allowance now due or to become due, and to be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit under the Government of the United States.

First Lieutenant E. H. Baker, 4th Illinois cavalry, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (causing the arrest of citizens upon unreasonable charges, and receiving a certain sum of money as compensation for obtaining their release): found guilty of the charge—to be dismissed the service.

CASHIERED.

Captain Nathaniel Lang, 121st Pennsylvania volunteers, for drunkenness on duty: found guilty of the charge—to be cashiered.

Captain Peter Boisel, 98th Pennsylvania volunteers, for drunkenness on duty and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline: found guilty of the charge—to be cashiered.

Second Lieutenant Samuel B. Taylor, 101st Pennsylvania volunteers, for drunkenness on duty: found guilty of the charge—to be cashiered: sentence remitted to his master out of the service.

Captain John Reid, 8th Ohio volunteers, for embezzlement and neglect of duty: found guilty of the charge—to be cashiered and to be forever prohibited from holding any office or employment in the service of the United States, to refund the sum of money embezzled (\$13,910), and be imprisoned until the said sum of money be refunded at such place as the Secretary of War shall direct.

EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

Captain J. B. Mulligan, 19th United States Infantry, heretofore published for absence without leave, is hereby notified that he is exempt from dismissal from the United States, satisfactory explanation having been made, in his case, to this Department.

The following-named officers, charged with offences, and heretofore published, are exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, the Military Commission instituted by Special Orders, No. 63, series of 1863, from the War Department, having re-

Captain William McNally, 7th New York State National Guard, for bribery to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline (selling and allowing to be sold liquor to the recruits of a detachment of which he was in command, at exorbitant prices, and allowing the guard to become intoxicated and quarrelsome) : found guilty of the charge—to be cashiered, and to forfeit all pay and allowances due and to become due.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Clevenden, 68th United States colored infantry, for misbehavior in the presence of the enemy and misapplication of funds entrusted to him: found guilty of the charge—to be cashiered.

First Lieutenant John Austin, 188th Pennsylvania volunteers, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman: found guilty of the charge—to be cashiered, with the loss of all pay due or that may become due.

First Lieutenant Henry A. Flint, 2d New Hampshire volunteers, for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and drunkenness on duty: found guilty of the charge—to be cashiered.

OTHER SENTENCES.

First Lieutenant K. D. Taggard, 2d New York mounted rifles, for drunkenness to the prejudice of good order and military discipline: found guilty of the charge—to be reprimanded in General Orders.

Lieutenant J. M. Dudley, 25th United States colored troops, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline (addressing a letter to the Quartermaster-General containing a false statement relative to an officer of the Quartermaster's Department): found guilty of the charge—to be reprimanded by the Commanding General in General Orders.

Captain William Pendrell, 13th New York heavy artillery, for making a false muster, and signing the muster-rolls wherein such false muster was contained: found guilty of the charge—to be reprimanded in General Orders for his entire and culpable ignorance of his duties as a mustering officer, and of the Regulations and General Orders upon the subject.

Assistant Surgeon James A. Martin, 46th United States colored infantry, for absence without leave and desertion: found guilty of the charge—to be reduced to the ranks, to forfeit to the United States all pay and allowances now due or that may become due, and to be confined in some military prison, at hard labor, during the unexpired portion of his term of service.

George P. Folsom, late Major and Additional Paymaster United States Army, for embezzling money furnished to and to be used by him for the military service of the United States, in violation of Section One, Chapter Sixty-six of the Act of Congress of March 2, 1863: found guilty of the charge—to pay to the Treasurer of the United States the amount embezzled (\$7,991.43), and to be imprisoned in such place as the proper authority may direct until the same be paid, provided such imprisonment shall not exceed the term of six months.

DISMISSEALS.

For the week ending February 25, 1865.

Captain A. R. Ravenscroft, 22d Indiana Volunteers, to date February 20, 1865, for absence without leave.

reported that satisfactory defense has been made in their respective cases, viz.—

Lieutenant-Colonel S. R. Mott, 57th Ohio Volunteers.

Lieutenant-Colonel George L. Montague, 37th Massachusetts Volunteers.

The following-named officers, charged with offences, and heretofore published, are exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, they having been previously honorably discharged by the special orders set opposite their respective names:

First Lieutenant Thomas B. Lamb, 21st Ohio Volunteers; special orders No. 8, January 5, 1865, headquarters Department of the Cumberland.

Captain Carl Moritz, 37th Ohio Volunteers; special orders No. 27, December 2, 1864, headquarters Department and Army of the Tennessee.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSIGNMENTS.

Surgeon Joseph C. Bally, U.S.A., to duty as a member of the Board of Enrollment, at Baltimore, Md.

Assistant Surgeon Thomas H. Helsby, U.S.A., on the reporting of his relief, Assistant Surgeon Bally, to relieve Assistant Surgeon R. F. Weir, U.S.A., as Surgeon in charge of the General Hospital, Frederick City, Md.

Surgeon T. M. Gatty, U.S.A., relieved from duty as Acting Medical Inspector of Prisoners, and ordered to duty in the Middle Department.

Hospital Steward Charles Keiss, U.S.A., is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of the South, and ordered to duty with the Medical Director, Department of the Northwest.

Hospital Steward H. D. Wagner, U.S.A., is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of Missouri, and ordered to duty with the Medical Director, Department of the Mississippi, at Memphis, Tenn.

Hospital Steward William Schultz, U.S.A., is hereby relieved from duty in the Medical Department, and ordered to report to the Surgeon-General, U.S.A., for duty.

NAVY GAZETTE.

NAVY ENLISTMENTS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, February 14, 1865.

General Order No. 48.

Commanding officers will not permit agents or brokers to visit vessels of the Navy for the purpose of inducing men to sign certificates or claims for bounties or credits, nor will they certify to such papers, nor sign them; but refer the agents or the claims of the men to the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting. Any person serving on board a naval vessel who shall receive a circular or notice from any broker or other person inviting his co-operation in procuring credits shall immediately deliver such circular or paper to the commanding officer, under penalty of court-martial. When a person enlists on board, and is accompanied by a State, county or town agent, exhibiting authority as such to pay the local bounty which such crew is to receive, a receipt may be given the agent, signed by the recruit, and certified by the commanding officer, and such enlistment, with amount of local bounty paid, the place to which enlisted, and whether enlisted as volunteer or substitute, and immediately reported to the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

FEBRUARY 20.—Sailmaker H. W. Frankland, to the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

FEBRUARY 21.—Captain John De Camp, to command the *Constellation*.

Commander M. C. Marin, to command the *Vandalia*.

Third Assistant Engineer Lemuel Barnard, to examination, on the completion of which to the *Sagamore*.

FEBRUARY 23.—Lieutenant-Commander Thomas S. Phelps, to the *Leapee*.

Lieutenant-Commander Lewis A. Kimberly, to the *Colorado*. Midshipman M. R. Schuyler, to the *Vanderbilt* until the 13th of April next, when he will resume his duties at the Naval Academy. Carpenter Josiah D. Turner, to the Naval Station, Mound City, Illinois.

Lieutenant-Commander Charles H. Cushman, to duty under the direction of Rear-Admiral Gregory.

FEBRUARY 24.—Lieutenant-Commander Henry N. T. Arnold, to command the *Chocopee*.

DETACHED.

FEBRUARY 20.—Sailmaker George W. Frankland, from the Navy Yard, Washington, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to the *Sabine*.

FEBRUARY 21.—Commander John J. Young, from the command of the Naval Rendezvous, Brooklyn, N. Y., and waiting orders (on the reporting of his relief).

Commander James C. Williamson, from the command of the *Flag*, and ordered to command the Naval Rendezvous, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FEBRUARY 22.—Second Assistant Engineer William H. Badham from the *Niphon* and ordered to the *Huntsville*.

FEBRUARY 23.—Lieutenant-Commander Samuel Magaw, from the command of the *Lenape*, and placed on sick leave.

Lieutenant George Dewey, from the *Colorado*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant George M. Bache, from the *Powhatan*, and waiting orders.

Commander N. C. Bryant, from the Naval Station, Mound City, Ill., and ordered to ordnance duty at that station.

Commander A. K. Hughes, from ordnance duty at Mound City, Ill., and ordered to other duty at that station.

Lieutenant C. M. Schoonmaker, from the *Augusta*, and waiting orders.

FEBRUARY 24.—Commander A. D. Harrell, from the command of the *Chocopee*, and ordered to duty with Rear-Admiral Gregory, on reporting of his relief.

Chief Engineer George L. Bright, Second Assistant Engineers Edwin Weller, J. M. Emanuel and Charles J. Coney, Third Assistant Engineers R. T. Edwards and Thomas Chase, from the late *San Jacinto*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander William B. Cushing, from the command of the *Monticello*, and waiting orders.

Surgeon Henry O. Mayo, from the *Powhatan*, and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer John McElroy, from the *Wachusett*, and waiting orders.

FEBRUARY 25.—First Assistant Engineer Hilberg Missiner, from special duty at New York, and ordered to the *Colorado*.

Third Assistant Engineer Elijah R. Tyson, from the late *San Jacinto*, and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineers W. C. Williamson, from the *Monticello*, and ordered to examination at Philadelphia.

ORDERS REVOKED.

FEBRUARY 22.—First Assistant Engineer A. V. Fraser, to the *Mendota*, and ordered to duty as an assistant to Chief Engineer W. W. Wood, at New York.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

FEBRUARY 23.—Midshipman R. State Ryors.

Midshipman James S. Thatcher.

Midshipman F. S. Douty.

Midshipman M. Hughes.

Midshipman Frank B. Cook.

Midshipman Alexander Ogle.

Midshipman H. Stockton.

Midshipman N. F. Robinson.

Midshipman T. W. Penhallo.

Midshipman George E. Safford.

FEBRUARY 25.—Midshipman John C. Muhlenburg.

APPOINTMENTS.

FEBRUARY 20.—Thomas O. Selfridge, Commodore, from July 16, 1862.

John A. Winslow, Commodore, from June 19, 1864.

Simon B. Bassell, Captain, from July 16, 1862.

Henry B. Beely, Lieutenant-Commander, from February 21, 1861.

Frederick V. McNair, Lieutenant-Commander, from April 20, 1864.

William B. Cushing, Lieutenant-Commander, from October 27, 1864.

Arthur E. Yates, Lieutenant-Commander, from November 16, 1864.

Clark Merchant, Lieutenant-Commander, December 20, 1864.

John Paul Quin, Surgeon, from December 30, 1864.

FEBRUARY 22.—Howard M. Randlett, Assistant Surgeon, from February 14, 1865.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

FEBRUARY 20.—Acting Assistant Paymaster L. G. Morrow, to the *Kenswood*.

Acting Ensign William B. Marchant, to the *Sagamore*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster H. K. Opp, to special duty under the orders of Paymaster R. Pettit, Inspector in charge of Provision and Clothing at Philadelphia.

Acting Assistant Paymaster William A. Carpenter, to instruction at New York.

FEBRUARY 21.—Acting Assistant Paymasters H. A. Thompson, of Harrisburg, Pa.; G. W. White, of Philadelphia, Pa., and Theophilus Fravel, of Laporte, Ind., to instruction at New York by Paymaster J. U. Eldridge.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer R. W. Burlingame, to the *Huntsville*.

Acting Master Charles Potter, to the *Agawam*.

FEBRUARY 22.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Edgar S. Smith, to the *Constellation*.

Acting Ensign William H. Dumont, to the *Adela*.

FEBRUARY 23.—Acting Third Assistant Engineers Aaron Van Cleve and George A. Dean, to the *Adela*.

Acting Master James L. Plunkett, to the *North Carolina*.

FEBRUARY 24.—Acting Assistant Paymasters H. A. Thompson, Jr., George W. White, Theophilus Fravel, William A. Carpenter and E. E. Hartwell, to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Frederic A. Hutchinson, to the *Adela*.

FEBRUARY 25.—Acting Ensigns J. L. Venard and Willis G. Perry, to the *Galena*.

DETACHED.

FEBRUARY 20.—Acting Assistant Paymaster H. B. Witherell, from the *Kenswood*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Ensign Cleveland F. Dunderdale, from the *Sagamore*, and ordered to the *Vanderbilt*.

Acting Ensign John Quevedo, from the *Florida*, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Ensign John F. Merry, from the North Atlantic Squadron, and placed on sick leave from the 11th inst.

Acting Master's Mate George Emerson and Edward K. Greene, from the North Atlantic Squadron, from the 11th inst., and placed on sick leave.

Acting Master's Mate John W. Howison, from the *St. Marys*, and ordered to return East by the first public conveyance.

FEBRUARY 21.—Acting Master Samuel H. Field, from the Naval Rendezvous, Cincinnati, O., and ordered to the *Vermont*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster James F. Hamilton, from the Naval Station, Mound City, Ill., and waiting orders.

FEBRUARY 22.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant W. H. Garfield, from the command of the *Calydon*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to temporary duty at Boston, Mass.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Henry Shaw, from the *Ohio*, and ordered to the *Maratanza*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Louis N. Stodder, from the command of the *Niphon*, and ordered to command the *Calydon*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Newell W. Brown, from the *Niphon*, and ordered to the *Agamemnon*.

Acting Engineers J. W. Goodwin and Albert A. Davis from the *Niphon*, and ordered to the *Adela*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John W. Hamilton, from the *Maratanza*, and placed on sick leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers John M. Cheney and Clark Hatt, from the *Niphon*, and ordered to the *Paul Jones*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer John F. Fitzpatrick, from the *Niphon*, and ordered to the *Squadron*.

FEBRUARY 23.—Acting Master W. F. Pratt, from the *Commodore Perry*, and Acting Second Assistant Engineer Simeon Smith, from the *Aries*, and placed on sick leave.

Acting Master George Ashbury, from the *San Jacinto*, and ordered to the South Atlantic Squadron.

FEBRUARY 24.—Acting Ensign Edwin B. Pratt, from the *San Jacinto*, and waiting orders.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant William H. Latham, from the *Flag*, and waiting orders.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles W. Forbes, from the *Paul Jones*, and ordered to the *Wachusett*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Campbell McEwan, from the *Flag*, and ordered to the *Chimo*.

FEBRUARY 25.—Acting Master A. M. Newman, from the *North Carolina*, and ordered to the *Galena*.

Acting Ensign Thomas S. Gay, from the North Atlantic Squadron, and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign Charles R. Fleming, from the late *San Jacinto*, and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign J. H. Rogers, from the *Niphon*, and placed on sick leave.

Acting Ensign H. L. R. Woods, from the Potomac Flotilla, and granted sick leave.

APPOINTED.

FEBRUARY 20.—Philip James Gilbert, of the West Gulf Squadron, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to remain in that Squadron.

James D. Noble, of Water-Side, Bedford county, Pa., and ordered to the *Princeton*.

FEBRUARY 21.—Edward Gray Alien, of Baltimore, Md., Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and detached from that vessel, and ordered to the *Huntsville*.

William H. Dumont, of New York, Acting Ensign, and waiting orders.

FEBRUARY 22.—James Curran, of the *Unadilla*, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

Berna Cook, of the *Susquehanna*, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and detached from that vessel, and ordered to the *Huntsville*.

G. V. Demarest, of the *Vicksburg*, Acting Ensign, and ordered to remain on the North Atlantic Squadron.

John Brann, of the *C. P. Smith*, Acting Ensign, and ordered to remain in the North Atlantic Squadron.

James H. Blame, of the *Maratanza*, Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to remain in the North Atlantic Squadron.

FEBRUARY 23.—Francis D. Neale, of Washington, D. C., Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to Norfolk, Va.

George H. Fletcher, of the *Grand Gulf*, Acting Ensign, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

William Hiram Faxon, of New York, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *North Carolina*.

FEBRUARY 24.—William L. Howarth, Acting Engineer, and detached from the North Atlantic Squadron, and waiting orders.

FEBRUARY 25.—Edward Macomb, of New York, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *North Carolina*.

Henry E. Ripley, of New York City, Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to instruction at New York.

CONFIRMED.

FEBRUARY 20.—Acting Ensigns P. C. Gooding and O. Darwin Owen, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Master's Mate John Mack, of the *Wateree*, and G. W. Claxton, of the *Farallones*, and ordered to remain on board the vessels to which they are detached.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Byad Allen, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

FEBRUARY 21.—Acting Master's Mate Peter Harmony, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Ensigns Charles F. Barton and Carl E. Randrup, and ordered to instruction at New York.

FEBRUARY 22.—Acting Master and Pilot J. B. Edwards, and ordered to remain in the North Atlantic Squadron for special service as such.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John Gordon, of the *Curlew*, Mississippi Squadron, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

Acting Master's Mate A. W. Hawes, of the *Pittsburg*, and ordered to remain in the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Thomas L. Nichols, Acting Third Assistant Engineers Alexander Powers, Joseph Stringer, William F. Gallagher, Thomas McAllister and John H. Ward, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

FEBRUARY 23.—Acting Ensign J. W. A. Bennet, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Master's Mate Henry E. Scott, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Joseph C. Aust and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Asa Anderson, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate Carroll Whitaker, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Master's Mate John Rowland, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

FEBRUARY 25.—Acting Second Assistant Engineers William W. Johnson and John W. Hayden, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer W. Miles, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

FEBRUARY 20.—Acting Assistant Paymaster O. F. Browning.

Acting Assistant Paymaster John R. Bowler, of the *Fort Hindman*, Mississippi Squadron.

FEBRUARY 21.—Acting Master's Mate William P. Brownell, of the *Samuel Roland*.

Acting Master Thomas Symmes, of

evacuating all the works last night, and Major Macbeth surrendered the city to the troops of General Schimmelpennig at 9 o'clock this morning, at which time it was occupied by our forces. Our advance on the Edisto from Bull's Bay hastened the retreat.

The cotton warehouses, arsenals, quartermaster's stores, railroad bridges and two iron-clads were burned by the enemy. Some vessels in the ship-yard were also burned.

Nearly all the inhabitants remaining behind belong to the poorer class.

Very respectfully,
Q. A. GILLMORE, General Commanding.

A NATIONAL SALUTE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1865—8 P. M.

Major-General JOHN A. DIX:
The following special order has just been issued. You will see that it is executed in your Department.

K. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Ordered, That a National Salute be fired to-morrow noon, February 22, at West Point, and at every fort, arsenal and army head-quarters of the United States, in honor of the restoration of the Flag of the Union upon Fort Sumter.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THE CAPTURE OF WILMINGTON.

U. S. STEAMER RHODE ISLAND,
HAMPTON Roads, Va., Feb. 23.

To HON. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy:
The Newbern has just arrived from Cape Fear River, which place she left on the 21st instant. Her commander reports that our forces were within four miles of Wilmington. Heavy fighting was going on, and our forces were still advancing.

Very respectfully,
STEPHEN D. TRENCHARD, Commander.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, February 24—12 Midnight.

Major-General DIX, New York:
The following official report of the capture of Wilmington has been forwarded to this Department by General Grant:

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

FORT MONROE, VA., February 24—10 P. M.

To General U. S. GRANT, City Point:
Our troops entered Wilmington on the morning of the 23d inst. After the evacuation of Fort Anderson, General Schmid directed Cox to follow its garrison toward Wilmington, while Terry followed Hoke on the east side of the river. The latter took up a new line four miles from Wilmington, but was so closely pressed by Terry that he could send no troops to the west side. On that side the Rebels made a stand behind Iowa Creek, but on the 20th Cox crossed his troops below them on a flat-boat, attacked them in the rear, and routed them, taking two guns and three hundred prisoners.

On the 21st Cox pushed to the Brunswick River, opposite Wilmington, where the bridges were on fire; and on his arrival the Rebels began burning the cotton and resin in the city, and left it that night.

Our captures, including Fort Anderson, amount to about 700 prisoners and 30 guns.

Citizens state that the Rebels burned 1,000 bales of cotton and 15,000 barrels of resin.

The Union feeling showed itself quite strongly in the city.

Terry followed Hoke northward.

C. B. CONSTOCK,
Lieut.-Col., A. D. C. and Brevet Brig.-Gen.

U. S. FLAGSHIP MALVERN,
CAPE FEAR RIVER, February 24.

VIA FORT MONROE, February 24—9 A. M.

To HON. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy:
I have the honor to inform you that Wilmington is in the possession of our troops.

DAVID D. PORTER, Rear-Admiral.

FORT MONROE, VA., February 24.

HON. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy:
The *Cuyler* has just arrived from Cape Fear, and reports our forces having taken possession of Wilmington on the morning of the 22d, Washington's Birthday. The rebels retreated, leaving a large number of prisoners in our hands.

STEPHEN D. TRENCHARD, Commander.

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP MALVERN,
CAPE FEAR RIVER, Feb. 22, 1865.

Sir:—I have the honor to inform you that Wilmington has been evacuated, and is in the possession of our troops. After the evacuation of Fort Anderson, I pushed forward the gunboats up as far as the water would permit. The Army pushed up at the same time on the right and left banks of the river. After sounding and buoying out the middle ground at Big Island, I succeeded in getting the gunboats over, and opened fire on Fort Strong, the work commanding the principal obstructions, where the Rebels had already sunk a large steamer—the *North Eastern*. Our fire soon drove the Rebels away from the fort. Now and then they would fire a shot, one of which struck the *Sassacus* below water mark, and set her leaking badly. She was struck once or twice more, but met with no loss in men. That night (the 20th) the Rebels sent down 200 floating torpedoes, but I had a strong force of picket-boats out, and the torpedoes were sunk with musketry. One got in the wheel of the *Ossipee*, and blew her wheel-house to pieces, and knocked down her bulkhead inboard, but there was no damage to the hull. Some of the vessels picked up the torpedoes with their torpedo-nets.

The next morning I spread two fishing-nets across the river. Yesterday evening, General Ames, with his division, moved within a short distance of the fort, and had a sharp encounter with the Rebels. On hearing the musketry, and seeing where our troops were, I opened a rapid fire on the fort, and are long the enemy's line and fort responded with three or four shots, but was soon silenced. This morning we heard that General Terry was within their works, and the road was clear to Wilmington. The *Montauk* could not get across the shoals without lightning, which was a work of some labor. I had the pleasure of placing the flag on Fort Strong, and at 12 o'clock noon to-day we all fire a salute of thirty-five guns, this being the anniversary of Washington's birthday.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID D. PORTER, Rear-Admiral.

HON. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

GENERAL GILLMORE'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,
Wednesday, March 1, 1865—8:10 P. M.

To Major-General DIX, New York:
The following telegram from General Gillmore has been transmitted to this Department:

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

HIGH DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 26, 1865.

Lieutenant-General U. S. GRANT, and Major-General H. W. HALLICK,

Chief of Staff, Washington:

An inspection of the Rebel defences of Charleston show that we have taken over four hundred and fifty pieces of ordnance, being more than double what I first reported. The lot includes eight and ten inch columbiads, a great many 32 and 42-pounder rifles, some seven-inch Brooks rifles, and many pieces of foreign make. We also captured eight locomotives and a great number of passenger and platform cars, all in good condition. Deserters report that the last of Hardee's army was to have crossed the Santee River yesterday, bound for Charlotte, N. C.; and that it was feared that Sherman had already intercepted their march. It is reported, on similar authority, that the last of Hood's army, 12,000 strong, passed through Augusta last Sunday, the 19th, on the way to Beauregard. Georgetown has been evacuated by the enemy, and is now in our possession. Deserters are coming in constantly. We have over 400 already.

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Major-General Commanding.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the

Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, during the week ending February 11, 1865:

James Armstrong, first-class fireman, January 19, Naval Hospital, New Orleans.

Daniel McLean, quarter-gunner, January 21, Naval Hospital, New Orleans.

Charles H. Hurd, acting ensign, January 23, Naval Hospital, New Orleans.

J. H. Downs, boatswain, November 24, 1864, U. S. S. *Iroquois*.

B. F. Cooper, second-class firemen, January 17, U. S. S. *Lenape*.

Robert B. Harlow, first-class fireman, January 30, Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Va.

Thomas Crumme, seaman, Jan. 31, Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Va.

Hiram L. Hanky, landsman, January 31, Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Va.

Patrick McCarter, captain after guard, January 31, Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Va.

John Calhoun, private marine, February 4, Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Va.

John W. Ford, seaman, February 5, Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Va.

Henry Smith, ordinary seaman, February 5, Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Va.

Klim Lewis, landsman, January 24, Naval Hospital, Memphis, Tennessee.

Daniel Croney, landsman, January 24, Naval Hospital, Tennessee.

Nelson McCormick, landsman, January 25, Naval Hospital, Memphis, Tennessee.

Thomas Rogers, seaman, January 28, Naval Hospital, Memphis, Tennessee.

Henry Williams, seaman, January 28, Naval Hospital, Memphis, Tennessee.

John A. Lewis, pilot, December 20, 1864, U. S. S. *Volley City*.

Thomas Stevens, acting ensign, January 21, Naval Hospital, Port Royal, S. C.

James Smith (colored), landsman, February 3, Navy Yard, Washington city.

James Sullivan, second-class fireman, December 23, 1864, U. S. S. *Fort Jackson*.

Henry Sands, ordinary seaman, December 25, 1864, U. S. steamer *Tacony*.

Dempsey Connor, landsman, January 30, U. S. S. *Young America*.

James Martin, boatswain's mate, December 21, 1864, U. S. S. *Fort Jackson*.

James Cotgrove, seaman, December 19, 1864, U. S. steam frigate *Colorado*, at sea.

Thomas McCormick, second-class fireman, December 21, 1864, U. S. *Frigate Colorado*, at sea.

William A. Goodridge, landsman, December 25, 1864, U. S. frigate *Colorado*.

J. G. Bragg, landsman, December 28, 1864, U. S. frigate *Colorado*.

George J. Landon, first-class boy, January 10, U. S. frigate *Colorado*.

Robert Little, ordinary seaman, January 13, U. S. frigate *Colorado*.

Josiah Nason, seaman, January 19, U. S. frigate *Colorado*.

H. E. Lambert, landsman, January 19, U. S. frigate *Colorado*.

Frank Shatto, private marine, January 28, U. S. frigate *Colorado*.

Daniel Bent, landsman, January 4, U. S. frigate *Colorado*.

Noah Pratt, landsman, January 31, U. S. frigate *Colorado*.

John Curtis, seaman, December 22, U. S. S. *Chocopee*.

Bradley Howard, landsman, January 7, U. S. frigate *Wabash*.

Randolph Van Giesen, or Ferguson, captain after guard, January 15, U. S. S. *Monticello*.

Joseph Daniels, seaman, January 15, U. S. S. *Monticello*.

Zebulon Grether, landsman, January 15, U. S. S. *Monticello*.

Shadrack Hutchinson, landsman, January 15, U. S. S. *Monticello*.

John Smith, first-class fireman, December 25, 1864, U. S. S. *Mackinaw*.

David D. Wemple, lieutenant, December 24, 1864, U. S. S. *Juniata*.

Jones Pile, second lieutenant of marines, December 24, 1864, U. S. S. *Juniata*.

Henry Payne, captain of the forecastle, December 24, 1864, U. S. S. *Juniata*.

Theodore Abos, second-class fireman, December 24, 1864, U. S. S. *Juniata*.

James D. Ennels, first-class boy, December 24, 1864, U. S. steamer *Aries*.

Patrick Sullivan, 1st, landsman, December 10, 1864, U. S. steamer *Kensington*.

Thomas Edwards, landsman, January 29, Naval Hospital, New York.

George Bing, seaman, October 13, 1864, U. S. S. O. H. Lee.

William Sewell, landsman, January 24, U. S. S. *Matthew Vassar*.

John Thompson, February 5, Naval Hospital, New York.

James M. Gillis, captain, February 9, Naval Observatory.

Marion Boughner, ordinary seaman, January 26, U. S. steamer *Kickapoo*.

Herman N. Dexter, ordinary seaman, January 28, U. S. steamer *Metacomet*.

Walter C. R. Davis, seaman, February 8, Norfolk, Va.

A. Dean Tubbs, acting-assistant surgeon, January 6, Cape Hayti, Hayti.

William Johnson, 1st, seaman, January 27, U. S. S. *Sauvage*.

OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER NAVY.

Below we give a carefully prepared list of the number of officers in each grade of the Navy, Regular and Volunteer, as shown on the books of the Navy Department, February 10, 1865:

OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR NAVY.

1 Vice-Admiral.....Active List.

6 Rear-Admirals.....Active List.

7 Rear-Admirals.....Retired List.

20 Commodores.....Active List.

31 Commodores.....Retired List.

35 Captains.....Active List.

24 Captains.....Retired List.

66 Commanders.....Active List.

36 Commanders.....Retired List.

142 Lieutenant-Commanders.....Active List.

2 Lieutenant-Commanders.....Retired List.

108 Lieutenants.....Active List.

21 Lieutenants.....Retired List.

8 Masters.....Retired List.

20 Ensigns.....Active List.

31 Acting Ensigns.....Active List.

2 Ensigns.....Retired List.

80 Surgeons.....Active List.

14 Surgeons.....Retired List.

20 Passed Assistant Surgeons.....Active List.

4 Passed Assistant Surgeons.....Retired List.

54 Assistant Surgeons.....Active List.

5 Assistant Surgeons.....Retired List.

63 Paymasters.....Active List.

14 Paymasters.....Retired List.

33 Assistant Paymasters.....Active List.

21 Chaplains.....Active List.

10 Chaplains.....Retired List.

10 Professor Mathematics.....Active List.

3 Professor Mathematics.....Retired List.

59 Chief Engineers.....Active List.

65 First Assistant Engineers.....Active List.

238 Second Assistant Engineers.....Active List.

109 Third Assistant Engineers.....Active List.

46 Boatswains.....Active List.

3 Boatswains.....Retired List.

68 Gunners.....Active List.

5 Gunners.....Retired List.

48 Carpenters.....Active List.

2 Carpenters.....Retired List.

36 Sailmakers.....Active List.

4 Sailmakers.....Retired List.

31 Midshipmen.....Graduates.

1 Midshipman.....Invalided.

475 Midshipmen.....Naval Academy.

OFFICERS OF THE VOLUNTEER NAVY.

19 Acting Volunteer Lieut.-Commanders.....General Service.

1 Actg. Volunteer Lieut.-Commander.....Miss. Squadron.

1 Acting Lieutenant.....General Service.

106 Acting Volunteer Lieutenants.....General Service.

22 Acting Volunteer Lieutenants.....Miss. Squadron.

MARCH 4, 1865.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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A WILMINGTON correspondent of the *Herald*, after the evacuation of the city, thus writes of the prisoners released:

The Union prisoners had been confined at Camp Lamb, about a mile from the city. Their treatment was worthy of what might be inflicted by fiends from hell. Though the arrangements for general exchange have been completed at Richmond, the starving process goes on. For three days before the evacuation those prisoners had not received a mouthful to eat. To the credit of the citizens, many attempts were made to relieve them; but the food was in all cases taken from them by order of the officer in command, and trodden into the ground before the eyes of the prisoners and the citizens. It was thought that four hundred were recovered; but many were in a dying condition. All that has appeared in the public prints in regard to this matter utterly fail to prepare one for the awful reality. After nervously myself for the visit, and trying to picture all the horrors while riding slowly over the half mile to the house where they had been collected, my brain reeled for the moment, and the sickening reality burst upon me. Officers came in, and those who had never quailed on the field of death, whose cheeks had never blanched, there stood agast, with tears in their eyes, grinding their teeth, clutching their hands, and thanking God that there was a hell. Pale, haggard and emaciated, skeletons glared on us from glassy eyes where the light of reason was just expiring. With matted hair and skin blackened with pine smoke, scarcely covered with the filthiest shreds of cast-off rebel clothing, without blankets, and most of them without coats and shoes, half gazed at us with an almost idiotic stare, while the majority could with difficulty be roused from their listlessness. Many had forgotten their names; some could be roused and their memories quickened by asking them of their homes, their wives and children, these magic words bringing them back from the grave into which they were sinking so fast. Many were dying of starvation, with their hands clutching the bread our soldiers had brought them, and as they lay there dying, an old negro woman passed from one to another, tenderly smoothing their awful passage to the grave. Knowing that the authors of all this misery had escaped, it was consoling to repeat "Vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord."

AUTHORITY has been given to officers actually in the field, who are without the means of paying for subsistence stores purchased from the Commissary, and have over one month's pay due, to draw for themselves and their authorized private servants present in the field with them, one regular army ration each per day, on ordinary ration returns, which returns will be entered by the issuing Commissary on separate abstracts of issues to officers. The officer drawing the rations will deduct from his pay accounts for each month the number of rations drawn in kind during the month, and the amount of such deduction will be transferred to the Subsistence Department from the Pay Department.

The following named officers are announced on the staff of Major-General Herron, Commanding Northern Division of Louisiana:—Major Wm. Hyde Clark, Chief of Staff; Captain Wm. H. Clapp, Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain N. M. Hubbard, Aide-de-Camp and Acting Judge-Advocate; Captain Charles E. Stevens, Aide-de-Camp; Captain L. B. Morey, Acting Aide-de-Camp; Captain E. E. Shelton, Chief Commissary of Subsistence; Captain J. L. Rountree, Chief Assistant-Quartermaster; Captain George H. Wheaton, Assistant Commissary of Musters.

By special direction of the President, Lieutenant-Colonel Richard H. Jackson, of the Regular Army, has been assigned to duty as Inspector-General of the Department of Virginia and the Army of the James. This action of the President relieves Lieutenant-Colonel George A. Kensel, likewise of the regular service, who takes rank and position as Inspector-General on the Twenty-fourth corps staff.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of War.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton—2d floor War Department.

Assistant Secretaries of War.

Hon. P. H. Watson and Hon. C. A. Dana—Offices, 3d floor War Department.

General-in-Chief.

Office—in charge of Captain G. K. Leet, Assistant Adjutant General, 29 Winder's Building, 2d floor.

Chief of Staff.

Major General B. W. Halleck—corner F and 17th streets.

Adjutant General.

Brigadier General L. Thomas—War Department.

Bureau of Military Justice.

Brigadier General Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General, Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Judges Advocate.

Major L. C. Turner, Judge Advocate, Department of Washington, etc.—539 17th street.

Theophilus Gaines, Major and Judge Advocate, 22d Army Corps—534 14th street.

Solicitor of the War Department.
Hon. William Whiting—Rooms Nos. 29 and 31, War Department.

Inspector General's Department.

637 17th street.

Bureau of the Signal Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. L. Nicodemus, Acting Chief Signal Officer—Office, 167 F street.

Provost Marshal General.

Brigadier General James B. Fry—War Department.

Quartermaster's Department.

Brevet Major General M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster General—Art Union Building, corner Pennsylvania Avenue and 17th street.

Brigadier General D. H. Rucker, Depot Quartermaster—office, corner F and 18th streets.

Captain W. M. Cook, Chief Assistant Quartermaster—office corner F and 21st streets.

Colonel M. I. Ludington, Chief Quartermaster Department of Washington—office, 534, 536, 538, and 540 14th street, near New York avenue.

Captain H. L. Thayer, Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers, Post Quartermaster—office, 232 G street.

Captain D. G. Thomas, Military Store Keeper—3d H, near 17th street.

Subsistence Department.

Brigadier General A. B. Eaton, Commissary General—La Fayette square, corner H street and Jackson Place.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Bell, Depot Commissary—Office, 223 G street.

Medical Department.

Brevadier General J. K. Barnes, Surgeon General—Office corner 18th street and Pennsylvania Avenue.

Lieutenant-Colonel John M. Cuylar, Acting Medical Inspector General, U. S. Army—Office, No. 302 H street, corner of 17th street, first floor.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Wilson, Medical Inspector U. S. Army, Inspector of the Army of the Potomac—Office, at Dr. Samuel's Columbian College, Washington, D. C.

Surgeon J. O. Root, Medical Director, Department of Washington—132 Pennsylvania avenue.

Surgeon Basil Norris, to attend officers of the regular Army—corner of 14th and G streets.

Surgeon Thomas Antisell, to attend officers of the Volunteer Army—Office in a frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, south side Pennsylvania Avenue.

Surgeon C. Sutherland, U. S. Army, Medical Purveyor—office, 212 G street, near 18th.

General Hospitals are under the charge of Surgeon R. O. Abbott.

United States Army Medical Museum, H street, between 18th and New York avenue. Open daily, except Sundays, from 9 A.M. until 4 P.M.

Examining Board for Assistant Surgeons of Volunteers.

Thomas Antisell, President—Office, in a frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, south side Pennsylvania Avenue.

Pay Department.

Brevet Brigadier-General B. W. Brice, Acting Paymaster General—corner F and 18th streets.

Chief Clerk E. H. Brooke, Examination of Accounts—211 F street.

Major Hutchins—Discharge Office of all officers, corner F and 15th streets.

Major Rochester—Discharge Office of all officers—corner F and 15th streets.

Major Potter—Discharge office of regulars, corner F and 15th streets.

Major Taylor—Discharge Office of volunteer soldiers, corner F and 15th streets.

Engineer Department.

Brigadier-General R. Delafield, Chief Engineer—Office, Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Ordnance Department.

Brigadier General A. B. Dyer, Chief—Office, Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Military Artillery of Washington.

Major General C. C. Parmentier, Commanding Department—Headquarters, cor. 15½ street and Pennsylvania Avenue.

Captain H. W. Smith, A. A. G., Discharge Office for Department—132 Pennsylvania Avenue.

Colonel T. Ingraham, Provost Marshal, District of Washington—corner 19th and I streets.

Defences of Washington.

Lieutenant-Colonel B. S. Alexander, Additional Aide-de-Camp and Major of Engineers—office northwest corner Pennsylvania Avenue and 19th streets.

Miscellaneous.

Major-General E. A. Hitchcock, Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners—Office, 28 Winder's Building, second door.

Brigadier-General Henry W. Weasels, Commissary-General of Prisoners.

148 F street, corner of 20th street.

Brevet Brigadier General D. C. McCullum, Superintendent of Military Railroads—229 G street, near 17th street.

Brigadier General A. P. Howe, Chief of Artillery—corner 19th and H streets.

Brigadier General—Office, 302 H street, under command of Major-General Halleck, Chief of Staff; Lieutenant-Colonel Ekin, in charge of purchase and inspection of horses, and quartermaster duties—Office, 374 H street.

Captain Henry Keteltas, Commissary of Musters—corner 19th and G streets.

Brevet Colonel C. W. Foster, Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of Colored Bureau—531 17th street, opposite War Department.

(Advertisement.)

Do not waste your money buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS which have flooded the market for the last few years; when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

See in another column: "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."

An Article of True Merit.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are the most popular article in this country or Europe for Throat Diseases, Coughs and Colds, and this popularity is based upon real merit. This result has been acquired by a test of many years, and "The Troches" continue to stand the first in public favor and confidence.

A Neglected Cough, Cold or Sore Throat, which might be checked by a simple remedy like "Brown's Bronchial Troches," if allowed to progress, may terminate seriously. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh and Consumptive Coughs, "The Troches" are used with advantage giving oftentimes immediate relief.

Their good reputation and extensive use has brought out many worthless imitations, which we would caution purchasers to be on their guard against. AGAINST ONLY BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

I have never charged my mind respecting them from the first, excepting to think yet better of that which I began thinking well of."

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

"For Throat Troubles they are a specific."

N. P. WILLIS.

"Contains no opium nor anything injurious."

Dr. A. A. HAYES, Chemist, Boston.

"An elegant combination for Coughs."

Dr. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston.

"I recommend their use to Public Speakers."

Rev. E. H. CHAPIN.

"I have been afflicted with Bronchitis, and found no relief until I found your 'Bronchial Troches.'

C. H. GARDNER,

Principal of Rutgers' Female Institute, New York.

"Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma."

Rev. A. C. EGGLESTON, New York.

EXTRACTS FROM ENGLISH TESTIMONIALS.

"I have derived greater benefit from the 'Troches,'

than from anything I ever tried."

Brookhouse Bowler,
Prime Tenore of the British Operatic Association,
London.

"I never knew such a wonderful cure for Hoarseness."

W. RANDALL, Oxford Music Hall.

"I have tried your 'Troches,' and can testify to their efficacy."

CHARLES SLOMAN,

The English Improvisor.

"The 'Troches' give great satisfaction."

T. W. R. LEE, Editor Loughborough Monitor.

"Very beneficial in clearing the Throat, when compelled to sing though suffering from cold."

AINSLEY COOKS,

Of the "Royal Italian Opera," London.

Miss LOUISE PYNE, of the "Royal Italian Opera,"

speaks of "The Troches" in the highest terms, and uses them constantly to clear and strengthen the voice.

Sold everywhere at 35 cents a Box.

JOHN L. BROWN & SON, Boston.

London House, 205 High Holborn.

MARRIED.

(Announcements of marriages should be paid for at the rate of 40 cents each.)

HUNT.—MUGFORD.—On the 1st inst., at St. Clement's Episcopal church, by Rev. Dr. Eaton, HENRY HUNT, Esq., to Miss CHARLOTTE, third daughter of James Mugford, Esq., of Forster, Hanis, England.

GREENE.—ROOT.—In Brattleboro', Vt., February 13, by Chaplain J. A. Crawford, U.S.A., GEORGE E. GREENE, Hospital Steward U.S.A., to Miss ADAH E. ROOT, of Brattleboro'.

DIED.

MEADE.—In Philadelphia, on Tuesday evening, February 21, JOHN SERGEANT, eldest son of Major-General Meade, U.S.A.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of a character suited to the columns of the Journal will be inserted, to a limited extent, at twenty-five cents a line each insertion.

NATIONAL CELEBRATION OF UNION VICTORIES.

The people of New York will celebrate, at Union Square, on Saturday, March 4, at 3 o'clock p.m., the victorious progress of the Union forces in restoring the authority of the Government and maintaining the integrity of the nation.

It is desired that this grand ovation to the Union and to the heroic men who have devoted their lives to its preservation, may receive the united and hearty concurrence of citizens of every class, creed, profession and calling.

All honor is due to the Army and Navy, and it is fitting that the commercial metropolis should be forward in bearing testimony to their claims on the gratitude of the American people.

The following gentlemen, among others, are expected to address the assemblage:

Rev. D. C. Chapman, Hon. D. S. Dickinson,

Hon. Jas. T. Brady, Hon. D. P. Tyler,

Hon. C. P. Daly, Rev. Wm. H. Boole,

Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, Hon. Lyman Tremain,

Rev. Robert H. Field, Hon. E. P. Cowles,

Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, Hon. Gilbert Dean,

Hon. D. S. Coddington, —and numerous others.

The general programme of the procession of civic societies and military bodies, and the arrangements for a grand pyrotechnical display in the evening, will be announced on Friday.

All communications relating to the celebration may be addressed to the Committee of Arrangements at the Astor House.

By order of the Committee,

WM. T. BLODGETT, Chairman.

FRANK E. HOWE, Secretary.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

UNITED STATES 7-3-10 TREASURY NOTES, NEW PARTITION LOAN.

Under instructions from the Treasury Department, this Bank is prepared to receive subscriptions to the new Patriotic Loan, issued in the form of Three Year Treasury Notes, bearing interest at the rate of 7-3-10 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in Legal Tender Money on the 15th days of February and August, respectively, of each year. These Treasury Notes are convertible at maturity, at the option of the holder, into U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds, interest payable in COIN, and redeemable after five and payable twenty years from August 15, 1867.

Coupon Notes will be issued in blank or payable to order as may be directed by the subscriber, in sums of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1000 and \$5000.

Interest will be allowed from the date of the subscription to the 15th of August next, the date of the Treasury Note. Those who may subscribe after the 15th of August next, will be required to pay the accrued interest on the Notes.

C. H. CLARK, President.

LOW-PRICED PIANO-FORTE BOOKS, containing Instruction, Exercises and Choice Music.

MODEL SCHOOL FOR PIANO, \$1.50. WINNER'S FREE PIANO GUIDE FOR THE PIANO. Designed to impart a knowledge of Piano Playing without the aid of a teacher. 75 PAGES. THE CHILD'S FIRST BOOK FOR THE PIANO, 75 PAGES. PIANO WITHOUT A MASTER, 75 PAGES. HOW'S PIANO, 50 PAGES. WOODBURY'S PIANO, 50—each containing, in addition to instructions a choice collection of music. Mailed post-paid. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington street, Boston.

ARTIFICIAL LEGS for Amputations of the Thigh, Knee joints, Leg and Ankle-joints, (Soldiers') Apparatus for Executions of the Arm, Soldiers and Marines furnished by appointment of the Surgeon-General of the U. S. Army. By

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DIVIDEND.

SAFEST AND CHEAPEST SYSTEM OF INSURANCE.

60 PER CENT.

WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO., 172 BROADWAY, cor. MAIDEN LANE.

NEW YORK, February 2, 1865.

CASH CAPITAL.....\$400,000

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.
INSURE YOUR LIMBS OR YOUR LIFE.

THE NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York, chartered by the Legislature and Governor of New York, having placed as security in the hands of the General Insurance Agent of the State the sum of \$100,000 in U. S. Bonds, as security for all who deal with it, is now issuing policies at its office,

245 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Officers, Soldiers and Sailors can now, for a small sum, insure their limbs, so that if either of them is lost, they can immediately secure a large sum of money for their own use. Or any relative, with their consent, can make the insurance.

We believe that nothing has yet been devised of greater value to the soldier. Instead of spending your money in useless amusement or dissipation, make provision, in this sure way, against the day of trouble. Information and circulars sent to all parts of the country free of charge.

ORISON BLUNT, President.

Major WM. E. PRINCE, Vice-Pres't.

Colonel THOS. B. VAN BUREN, Tress.

JOHN L. CILLEY, Secretary.

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No. 6 Court st., Boston, Mass.

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**THE QUOTA OF NEW YORK.
15,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED
FOR NEW YORK COUNTY!**

INCREASED BOUNTIES & HAND-MONEY.

At a meeting of the County Committee on Volunteering, held on Saturday, February 11, 1865, Present—ORISON BLUNT, Esq., Chairman,

Hon. M. T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
Hon. ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
Hon. WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
Hon. WM R STEWART, Supervisor.

On motion of Supervisor William M. Tweed, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the County pay for a One Year Recruit Three Hundred (\$300) Dollars Bounty and Fifty (\$50) Dollars Hand-Money.

For a Two Year Recruit, Four Hundred (\$400) Dollars Bounty and Seventy-five (\$75) Dollars Hand-Money.

For a Three Year Recruit, Six Hundred (\$600) Dollars Bounty and One Hundred (\$100) Dollars Hand-Money.

BOUNTIES.

FOR THREE YEAR RECRUITS.

County.....	\$600
Government.....	300

Total..... \$900

FOR TWO YEAR RECRUITS.

County.....	\$400
Government.....	200

Total..... \$600

FOR ONE YEAR RECRUITS.

County.....	\$300
Government.....	100

Total..... \$400

The Bounty to be paid to the Recruit in his own hand, as provided in section five (5) of the State Law relating to Bounties (viz.: Assembly Bill No. 118 of 1865), and the Hand-Money to be paid to the person who may present the Recruit.

By order of the Committee,
CORNELIUS CORSON, Clerk.

SOLDIER'S FRIEND.

**TIMOLET'S
SULPHUR AND MEDICATED VAPOR BATH.**
For the cure of Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Mercurial affections, Chills, Fevers, Dropsey, Colds, and all skin disease now prevalent among Soldiers and Seamen. Given at No. 1 Carroll Place, Bleecker-st., west of Broadway, New York.

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ARMY AND NAVY BANKERS,

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150 YORK STREET, BROOKLYN,
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7 WEST MAIN STREET, NORFOLK, VA.,
FRONT STREET, BEAUFORT, N. C.

Collect the following class of claims with quick dispatch:

ARMY CLAIMS.

Prisoners Pay, for the Wife or widowed Mother. Pensions, for Widows, Children, Mothers and Orphan Sisters. Arrears of Pay of Officers, Soldiers and Sailors.

BOUNTIES.

United States, State, Town and County.

OFFICERS' PAY.

Quartermasters' and Detectives' Vouchers cashed.

Clearances obtained in a short time for officers discharged from service, from the Ordnance and Quartermaster's Departments.

Any information freely given. Claims of whatever kind against the Government cashed.

PRIZE MONEY.

All prizes collected without delay and at low rates. A book with a full and complete list of all prizes captured, with amounts they sold for, will be sent to any address on application at our offices.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

**THE NEW YORK AND BOSTON
OIL COMPANY.**

Incorporated under the Laws of New York.

Capital..... \$590,000
100,000 Shares, Par Value \$5 00.

7,600 SHARES RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

Principal Offices of the Company in New York and Boston.

ORIGINAL SUBSCRIPTION, \$3 00 PER SHARE,
For Full Paid Stock.

LIABLE TO NO FURTHER ASSESSMENTS.

President—HENRY LAMBERT, Boston.
Vice-President—HENRY K. THOMAS, N. Y.
Treasurer and Asst. Sec'y—CHAS. L. WHEELER,
Boston.

Secretary—C. W. LAWRENCE, N. Y.

Agent—GEORGE ARNOLD, Marietta, Ohio.

The interests of this Company embrace the following described properties, situated in West Virginia and on Oil Creek, Venango Co., Pa.:

No. 1. Two hundred and five acres ~~for~~ simple oil on Bull Creek, Western Virginia, in the best oil territory in that district. This tract has an entire front of over one mile of boring territory on Bull Creek and its tributaries, giving ample boring territory for over one hundred wells, and is within three miles of the Ohio River, affording the best facilities for the transportation of oil.

No. 2. Lease of one and a half acres on Horse Neck, Western Virginia. Two wells, each yielding thirty barrels per day, giving to the Company two-thirds of the oil, or forty barrels per day. One well now down 240 feet, promising equally satisfactory returns. Also, vats of 1,200 barrels capacity, office buildings, &c.

No. 3. Lease (twenty years) of two acres on Horse Neck, Western Virginia, joining the last-named property. One-eighth of the working interest. One new well, now producing sixteen barrels per day, and increasing, giving to this interest now two barrels daily. One well now down and ready for tubing.

No. 4. Consists of a royalty for ninety-nine years of all the oil produced on lease, known as the Collins Lease, of two acres, on the Blood Farm, Oil Creek, Venango county, Pa. Five wells now down on this property, producing one hundred barrels per day, giving to this interest about eight barrels daily, free of cost. Now preparing to put down two more wells. This property is in the best oil producing territory on Oil Creek.

No. 5. Fifteen acres in fee simple on Alleghany River and Horse Creek, Venango county, Pa., giving a river front on the Alleghany of about twenty rods, and about the same on the Horse Creek. Within twenty rods of this property one well is now producing fifty barrels per day. Several new wells lately struck, and joining this property, and now producing oil in paying quantities.

The above property, leases, and interests were all secured in August, 1864, and the company is started on the same basis as was then adopted.

The present production is over 60 bbls. per day. Taken at the low estimate of \$5 per barrel, \$300 per day, and 25 working days to the month, \$10,000 per month, or 2 per cent. on the par value, and 3½ per cent. on the subscription price.

Recent developments on Pit-hole Creek have greatly increased the value of the Alleghany River property, and numerous applications for leases on terms favorable to the Company have already been made.

A report of a committee sent out by parties in Boston can be seen at the office, No. 11 Wall street. Subscription books, for a limited number of shares, open at the office of GEO. F. THOMAS, Jr., & BRO., No. 11 Wall street, N. Y., where full particulars can be obtained.

CRINOLINE FOR 1865.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (or Double Spring) SKIRT.

J. W. BRADLEY'S NEW PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

The most Elastic, Durable and Elegant. The Strongest and still the Lightest and most Stylish as well as the most Comfortable and Economical Hoop Skirt ever made.

For sale by Arnold, Constable & Co., Lord & Taylor, and all first-class stores in this city and throughout the United States.

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Successor to E. OWEN & SON,
Military and Naval
MERCHANT TAILOR,
212 Pa. Ave., bet. 14th and 15th streets,
WASHINGTON.

**GEN. GILLMORE'S
FORT SUMTER.**

Engineering and Artillery Operations Against the Defences of CHARLESTON HARBOR IN 1863.

Comprising the Descent upon MORRIS ISLAND,

THE DEMOLITION OF FORT SUMTER,

The Reduction of FORTS WAGNER & GREGG.

With Observations on Heavy Ordnance, Fortifications, &c.

By Q. A. GILLMORE,

Major of Engineers, Major-General of Volunteers, and Commanding General of Land Forces engaged.

With Official Reports of Chief of Artillery, Assistant Engineers, &c.

Illustrated by 76 Plates and Engraved views. 1 vol. 8vo. Cloth, \$10 00; ½ Russia, \$12 00.

"General Gillmore has enjoyed and improved some very unusual opportunities for adding to the literature of military science, and for making a permanent record of his own professional achievements. It has failed to his lot to conduct some of the most striking operations of the war, and to make trial of interesting experiments in engineering and artillery, which were both calculated to throw light upon some of the great points of current discussion in military art, and also to fix the attention of spectators in no ordinary degree."

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AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."

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ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

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These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River (foot of Cortlandt-st.) and are acknowledged by all experienced travellers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of the "floating palaces." Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston. M. H. SIMONS, Agent, Merchants' Navigation and Transportation Co.

A NEW NOVEL BY HENRY KINGSLEY.

**THE HILLYARS AND THE BURTONS;
A STORY OF TWO FAMILIES.**

THE NEW YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE of March 3 will be commenced 'The Hillyars and the Burton; a Story of Two Families,' the last novel of Henry Kingsley, now in course of publication in *Macmillan's Magazine* (London). The scene is laid partly in England and partly in Australia, and the story deals with a family of the aristocracy and a family of the people, whose fortunes are strangely interwoven and dependent upon each other. Those who wish to secure the reading of this capital novel, the best of the day, should subscribe at once for **THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.**

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On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the Subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description, viz:*

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These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridescent Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens; although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.

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The name, "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The Numbers indicate size only; No. 1 the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are Broad, Coarse Business Points. The engravings are fac-similes of the sizes and styles.

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The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridescent Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

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In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens, for the Price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk, and to all who send twenty cents (charge for registering) in addition to the price of goods ordered, I will guarantee their safe delivery.

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GREAT ONE THOUSAND DOLLAR DRAMA

Written by Miss Laura Keene, entitled

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Practically showing the Balloons Test, Blood-Red

Writing on the Arm, Spiritual Rope-Tying, Answering

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Circassian Girl, Dwarf, Albino Boy, Living Otters,

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Admission, 30 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

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NEW YORK.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING,

February, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Bureau until Meridian, March 11, 1865, for the Iron, &c., described in the following classes; each bid must be made for an entire class, delivered at the respective Navy Yards. Payments will be made in the usual manner; delivery to commence in twenty days after notification of acceptance of bid; to proceed continually, and the whole to be delivered in three months thereafter. The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, the right being reserved of rejecting the lowest bid, if it be deemed exorbitant.

The usual guarantees will be required, and the contract will be dated the day the notice of acceptance is given.

Printed schedules and instructions can be obtained by application to the Bureau.

Proposals must be directed to the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and endorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The following are the classes required at the respective Navy Yards:

KITTERY.—Class No. 1—Boiler Iron.

141,000 pounds best American Flange Iron.

KITTERY.—Class No. 2—Round and Flat Iron.

84,000 pounds best American Round and Flat Iron.

KITTERY.—Class No. 3—T Iron.

28,000 pounds best American T Iron.

CHARLESTOWN.—Class No. 1—Copper.

56,000 pounds Ingot Copper—best quality.

CHARLESTOWN.—Class No. 2

5,000 pounds Barca Tin.

CHARLESTOWN.—Class No. 3.

1,500 pounds Slab Zinc.

BROOKLYN.—Class No. 1—Boiler Iron.

725,500 pounds best American Flange Iron.

42,500 pounds best American Sheet Iron.

BROOKLYN.—Class No. 2—Round, Square and

Flat Iron.

178,200 pounds best American Round Iron.

103,500 pounds best American Square or Flat Iron.

BROOKLYN.—Class No. 3—T Iron.

50,000 pounds best American T Iron.

BROOKLYN.—Class No. 4—Boiler Rivets.

110,600 pounds best quality Boiler Rivets.

WASHINGTON.—Class No. 1—Iron, &c.

55,000 pounds best American Round, Square and

Flat Iron.

WASHINGTON.—Class No. 2—Pig Iron.

150 tons best American Anthracite Pig Iron.

100 tons No. 2 American Charcoal Pig Iron.

WASHINGTON.—Class No. 3—Steel.

18,000 pounds Round, Square and Octagon Cast-Steel.

WASHINGTON.—Class No. 4—Copper.

200,000 pounds Ingots Copper.

WASHINGTON.—Class No. 5—Tin, Lead and

Zinc.

10,000 pounds Lead, (pigs.)

20,000 pounds Tin, (slates)

8,000 pounds Slab Zinc.

WASHINGTON.—Class No. 6—Engineer's Stores.

160 gross Wood Screws, Sprigs, Sandpaper, Al-

cohol, Molasses, Sour Flour, Rosin, Oil

Vitriol, Borax, Solder, Brick, Whiting.

WASHINGTON.—Class No. 7—White Pine Lum-

ber.

82,000 feet White Pine Lumber, of various thick-

nesses, dressed on both sides, suitable for

making patterns.

NORFOLK.—Class No. 1—Round, Square and

Flat Iron.

100 tons best American Charcoal Pig Iron.

NORFOLK.—Class No. 3—Boiler Rivets.

6,000 pounds best quality Boiler Rivets.

1,100 pounds best quality Smoke-pipe Rivets.

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Read the following extract from an OFFICIAL REPORT

made to the Department, based on a trial in the Army of the Potomac during this Spring and Summer's severe campaign:-

"The men were questioned in regard to the following difficulties noticed with the old accoutrements:-

"First. Did the shoulder or breast become chafed?

"Second. Was there any pain in the stomach from pressure of the box?

"Third. How did the weight of the cartridge-box affect them in comparison with the old?

"Fourth. Could they use their arms with more freedom?

"Fifth. Could they breathe with greater ease, and longer respiration?

"Sixth. Was the box in the way, or uncomfortable lying down?

"To these questions the following answers were given:-

"First. In no case was there any chafing or uncomfortable from the straps on the shoulders, nor did it make them feel anything like so warm.

"Second. The weight of the box was not felt on the stomach, and no pain.

"Third. That the weight of the cartridge-box was not felt, and that they would rather carry one hundred rounds in that way than forty in the old.

"Fourth. The arms are entirely free, as much as if they had nothing on.

"Fifth. The coat can at all times be thrown open, and the fullest respiration can be obtained, the lungs having free scope.

"Sixth. The box was not in the way, and they could sleep comfortably with their accoutrements on.

"They are far more convenient in action. During the campaign my men were, from the sixth of May until the twentieth, without having their accoutrements off, day or night, but once; no complaints were heard of sore shoulders, breasts or stomachs, and men ruptured found them beyond all comparison easier than the old. The box does not interfere with the handling of the piece. I find that these accoutrements are scattered through this division—men threw away the old, and took these from the dead and wounded on the field. This one thing speaks more for them than any and all I can say."

There are no knapsack straps under the arms. The sack is kept up on the shoulders and cannot settle into the hollow of the back. There is no broad cross belt over the breast, so oppressive and hot, with the old style.

Two or three lives were saved in one regiment during the Wilderness Campaign by the box in front stopping the balls.

In the Cavalry the weight of the Ammunition, Pistol and Sabre is all borne on the shoulders, and the waist belt is loose, thus removing the chief cause of rupture and piles, the two most dreadful afflictions of the cavalryman. Ruptured men can wear these accoutrements with ease.

Commanders of regiments newly equipping, and of regiments whose accoutrements are worn out, should make requisition for these accoutrements and knapsacks, and thus confer the greatest good upon their men. Soldiers, ask your officers to draw these accoutrements for issue. Send for book giving full description and the opinion of Lieut.-Gen. Grant and other distinguished officers.

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Near Lots No. 2 and 3 are the old Shaft Well, Hammond Well, and many more flowing and pumping wells. A 75 Barrel pumping well has been struck near these lots since February 1. They are also near the mouth of Cherry Run. No finer territory for producing oil exists, than that all around these three lots. Every inch of each lot is boring territory.

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